THE LADY'S NEWSPAPER

LITERATURE · ACCOMPLISHMENTS · DUTIES · AMUSEMENTS · NEWS

With which is incorporated the Pictorial Times.

No. 160.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850. [PRICE 6D.

FRIGHTFUL OCCURRENCE IN WOMBWELL'S MENAGERIE, AT CHATHAM.

DEATH OF "THE LION QUEEN."

ONE of those truly dreadful accidents so frequently apprehended, but which, fortunately, are of rare occurrence, has transpired in Chatham, at Wombwell's Menagerie. It would appear from the following account, that the accident is less attributable to the proverbial capriciousness of cruelty in the tiger, than to some irregularity in feeding the animal. As it is, we have to record the lamented death of ELLEN BRIGHT, the particulars of which we shall now proceed to detail:—

On Saturday evening last an inquest was held at the Golden Lion Inn, Chatham, before J. Hinde, Esq., coroner for West Kent, touching the death of Ellen Bright, a young girl, aged 17 years, who was killed, on the previous evening, by a tiger, in the establishment of Mr. George Wombwell, which had arrived in that town for exhibition on the preceding day. The deceased, who was denominated "The Lion Queen," had the honour of performing before her Majesty, some time since, and, as will be seen from the evidence was going through the usual evolutions with a lion and tiger at the time she met with her melancholy death.

Stephen King examined: Has been in the employ of Mr. Wombwell, as keeper, for the last six years. The deceased was a niece of Mr. Wombwell, and daughter of John Bright, a bugle-player in the band. It was the business of the deceased to go into the dens and perform with the beasts, which she had been in the habit of doing several times daily for the last twelve months. On Friday evening, shortly after nine o'clock, she went into the den in which the lion and tiger were kept, for the purpose of performing as usual, the tricks played by her being principally with the former animal. She had only been in two or three minutes, but had gone through the main part of the performance, excepting that of making the lion sit down in a particular part of the cage, when, the tiger being in her way, the deceased struck it slightly with a small whip which she carried in her hand. The beast growled as if in anger, and, crouching close to the bottom of the den, stretched out its paw as if at her leg or dress, causing the deceased to fall sideways against the cage; the animal at the same moment sprung at her, and, seizing her ferociously by the neck, inserted the teeth of the upper jaw in her chin, and, in closing his mouth, inflicted frightful injury in the throat with his fangs. He then appeared to change his position, making a second gripe across the throat of his victim. A keeper, who was standing on the step of the den, armed with a whip, immediately rushed to her assistance, but the animal did not loose its hold until struck over the nose violently with an iron bar; and whilst King held the animal the unfortunate female was removed from the cage, bleeding profusely, and life all but extinct. She was taken into one of the caravans, where she was immediately attended by two medical gentlemen who happened to be present at the time of the occurrence.

By the Jury: The animal had never exhibited symptoms of animosity before. All the animals appeared very fond of deceased, and she of them. Witness had frequently heard Mr. Wombwell say he wished there was no lion queen. Witness thought if she had kept the whip from the animal it would not have attacked her. Deceased had never exhibited any symptoms of fear, and had frequently gone into the den to the animals when there had been no company present, for practice and pastime. It had been said that, perhaps, it happened because the beasts had not been fed, and it was a few minutes past their time. In answer to that, witness could only say he had frequently seen her go amongst



the animals on Mondays, when they had not been fed on the previous day.

R. Cooper Todd, Esq., surgeon, attached to the Royal Artillery, stationed in Brompton Barracks, said he was witnessing the exhibition at the time of the occurrence, and was standing quite close to the rope in front of the den. He saw the deceased enter, and on going in the tiger did not appear to be very friendly with her; she struck him on going in, and he lay down. She then proceeded to her performances with the lion, and afterwards turned round and again struck the tiger. It appeared angry, and immediately seemed to turn upon the deceased, rearing upon his hind legs and seizing her by the neck. She fell on her back and the tiger crouched over her. He saw no more of her until removed from the den, when he hastened to her assistance. She was perfectly insensible and had lost a great deal of blood, and her face and lips were very pale. She was still alive, the heart was beating, but she was perfectly unconscious. Witness placed his hand on the wound in the neck to stop the bleeding, and administered some brandy to deceased, but she was unable to swallow it, and in a very few minutes her heart ceased to beat. There were four wounds on the left side of the neck, a slight wound on the right leg, and another on the chin, caused by the teeth of the tiger, the under jaw of the animal having caused a very large wound under the chin, which, aided by the shock her system had sustained, produced death.

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased was killed by a male tiger whilst exhibiting in its den, and expressed a strong opinion against the practice of allowing persons to perform in a den with animals.

The occurrence excited very painful interest, and a great number of persons were present during the inquiry—among the rest, the mother and brother of the poor girl.

The alarm and confusion among the audience at the moment of the frightful occurrence baffle description, most of those present pressing on each other in their efforts to escape. Fortunately, however, none were seriously injured.

We have made this terrific incident a subject of ILLUSTRATION, and while we deplore the death of this graceful and intelligent young woman, we wholly agree with the jury in condemning the practice of rushing into danger so obvious, for the purpose of gratifying the morbid curiosity of a crowd.

PARIS AND THE PARISIANS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Few things have been more talked of than a pretended *coup d'état*, or "attempt at sovereignty" on the part of Prince Louis. Take my word—he is too wise for any such rashness. The *coup d'état* he will avail himself of will be the unanimously-expressed wish of the people of France—which will one day arrive *sans faute*. What the *National* says is true enough:—

"Certain folks dream of an 18th Brumaire—be it so; try that *coup d'état*; throw your last stake; the nation will hold against you, and will gain. It has gained more difficult matches. At the noise of an attempt to be made against the national representation, it would reply by the noise of the tocsin, sounded in Paris, in every town, in every village in France. It would take up arms for the defence of the constitution, and, if it found an enemy in its path, he would be crushed like Charles X. and Louis Philippe. You reckon on the army! But we are certain that the first cartridge fired by the soldiers of the Republic, would be at him who should attempt to renew the crime of the 18th Brumaire!"

This Government has just decided, in a council of Ministers, that it will immediately send an expedition to La Plata. It was positively stated at the Council that the squadron would be composed of one or two frigates and several small steamers. The expedition will be placed under the command of Admiral Dubourdieu, who will unite to the command full diplomatic powers. The effective strength of the troops to be sent will be 2000 men, under the immediate command of Colonel Lannes de Montebello of the 7th Chasseurs.

France is decidedly in a flourishing condition, take her for all in all. The actual population exceeds by 16 000,000 that under Louis XIV.; by 12,000,000 that of 1784; and 7,000,000, or by one-fifth, that of the Imperial epoch of 1806. The annual value of agricultural produce has increased fourfold since the reign of Louis XIV.; threefold since the revolution of 1789; and has doubled that of the Empire. In industry and trade the augmentation is still more considerable. The value of manufactures has increased nearly fivefold since the first revolution, and is now four times greater than it was at the close of the Empire. And there is much more general tranquillity than many would appear to credit.

The class of persons who go to the savings bank are precisely those who are most distrustful; and, if revolution *were* threatened, it is scarcely probable that so strong a mark of confidence would be given by them, as the immense deposits they make in the said banks, particularly when we remember how the patriots of February, 1848, acted.

The weather is intolerably cold, and everything is white with its covering of snow. Paris might be mistaken for the capital of Siberia. In fact, the streets are now clogged with snow, which is a foot deep nearly all over Paris. A great quantity had accumulated in the open space behind the Madeleine, at the commencement of the Rue Trouchet, where a busy multitude of *gamins* made a large figure in snow of the République, decked with the Phrygian cap. As soon as the form of the goddess began to be distinguished, it was immediately and ignominiously demolished by the people in the street, amidst cries of "A bas la République!" Even snow and snowballs are political engines here!

The Prefect of the Ain, a few days since, convoked the teachers of the arrondissement of Bourg, about one hundred of whom were present, and to whom he addressed a very energetic speech, pointing out to them the importance of the duties they were called on to perform. "In confiding to you," he said, "the children of the people, France intrusts you with her future welfare. Make of them honest men, and inspire into their young minds a sentiment of their duties. Let your conduct be an example to your pupils, for nothing so surely inspires respect as an irreproachable life. Animate them with religious principles, without which society cannot exist." The address of the prefect was warmly received by the teachers, who retired well satisfied with the reception they had met with.

M. Proudhon, though still a prisoner in St. Pelagie, has just entered into the bonds of matrimony with the beautiful Madame Piégard. The young wife has taken a small apartment in front of the prison, and visits her husband as often as the regulations of the stronghold permit.

George Sand (Madame Dudevant) has sold her "Memoirs" to a Paris bookseller for 130,000f. Some of the newspapers assert that she has been ordered by the police to leave Paris.

Notice has just been given to the butchers of Paris and the cattle-dealers who frequent the markets of Poissy and Sceaux, that the procession of the Bœufs Gras, which has been suspended since the revolution, will be revived this year.

The Queen of Portugal, I see, opened the Cortes in person on the 2nd inst., on which occasion her Majesty delivered a speech.

It appears that the destruction of the notes of Kossuth continues in Hungary. At Comorn, a few days ago, *assignats* to the amount of 1,500,000 florins were publicly burned.

Paris, Hotel des * * *, Wednesday. Le votre, B.

P.S. Letters from Turin bring the important intelligence that the treaty of peace concluded at Milan was ratified by the Assembly on the evening of the 9th inst.

THE COURT.

On SUNDAY the Queen and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, and the domestic household, attended divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley officiated.

On MONDAY the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, drove to Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting, accompanied by Viscount Mandeville and Mr. Henry Seymour. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps and Colonel F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

On TUESDAY the Queen and his Royal Highnesss Prince Albert drove to Frogmore. The Hon. Miss Cavendish, Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, Lord Charles Fitzroy, Colonel F. H. Seymour, and Mr. Birch were in attendance upon her Majesty and his Royal Highness. Prince Albert, with the gentlemen in attendance, enjoyed the diversion of skating on the ornamental water in Frogmore grounds. Her Majesty and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent were present. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and the Princess Alice took walking exercise on the slopes and Windsor-park. The royal dinner party included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, the Marchioness of Normanby, and Colonel the Hon. C. B. and Mrs. Phipps.

On WEDNESDAY the Queen, with their Royal Highnesses the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, drove to Frogmore. His Royal Highness Prince Albert went out shooting in the morning, accompanied by Colonel Challoner and Colonel Hall. Colonel the Hon. C. B. Phipps, Colonel the Hon. R. Boyle, Lord Charles Fitzroy, and Colonel F. H. Seymour were in attendance upon his Royal Highness.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester at Gloucester-house.

His Royal Highness Prince George and Captain the Hon. James Macdonald have arrived in town from visiting the Earl of Cardigan, at Deane-park.

The Duke of Rutland is surrounded by a large family circle at Belvoir Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond are entertaining a large party at Goodwood-park.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk are entertaining a succession of visitors at Arundel Castle. The Marchioness of Clanricarde and Lady Emily De Burgh have joined the circle, from Kemp-town.

The Marquis of Breadalbane has left Park-lane for Brighton, where the marchioness is at present staying.

The Marquis of Kildare came to town on Tuesday, from Trentham. The marchioness remains on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

The Marchioness of Douro arrived in Belgrave-street on Wednesday, from Windsor Castle. The noble marquis and marchioness left town on Friday, to join the Duke of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye.

The Earl of Cardigan arrived in Portman-square on Wednesday, from Deane-park.

The Earl and Countess of Ellesmere are entertaining a succession of visitors at Hatchford-house. Viscount Brackley has recovered from his late severe indisposition.

The Earl and Countess Granville arrived in Bruton-street, on Wednesday, from Paris.

The Countess Dowager Grey received a select circle of friends on Wednesday evening, in Eaton-square.

The Earl and Countess of Wilton are entertaining a select party at Egerton-lodge, Melton Mowbray.

Viscount and Viscountess Canning arrived in Grosvenor-square on Tuesday, from a visit to the Earl and Countess of Malmesbury, at Heron-court, Hants.

Lord Brougham has arrived in Paris, from his château near Cannes. Lady Brougham is staying in town.

Lord Seaham, we are happy to state, continues as well as could be expected under the circumstances of his late painful accident, although, from all we have been able to learn upon the subject, there can be little doubt that his lordship will lose the sight of one eye. The ball to the county for the 17th inst., and the festivities attendant thereon, together with the visits of many distinguished persons to Wynyard, have all been put off in consequence of the late unfortunate accident. The family remains in much anxiety and affliction, although, we believe, we may state that his lordship's general health is by no means jeopardised.

The Lady Caroline Duncombe was safely delivered of a daughter, on Tuesday, at Waresley-park.

Lady Dover and the Hon. Misses Ellis have left Castle Howard for Wynyard-park, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.

Sir Robert Peel has left town on his return to Drayton Manor, Staffordshire.

Lord and Lady John Russell arrived at their residence in Chesham-place Monday evening, from Woburn Abbey. His lordship gave a Cabinet dinner on Wednesday evening. The Ministers present were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir George Grey, Viscount Palmerston, Earl Grey, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Francis Baring, Lord Campbell, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and the Right Hon. H. Labouchere. The noble lord has issued invitations to the mover and seconder of the address in the House of Commons, and a numerous party of members of the Lower House, to a full-dress dinner, on Wednesday, the 30th inst. This dinner will be given at his lordship's official residence in Downing-street.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Mary Wood arrived in Downing-street on Tuesday evening, from their residence, Hickleton-hall, near Doncaster.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have returned to town from visiting the Duke and Duchess of Bedford at Woburn Abbey.

There was a full Cabinet Council on Thursday afternoon, at the Foreign-office.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

Last week, at Marble-hill, in the county of Galway, the seat of the bride's brother, Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., by the Very Rev. Lawrence Egan, David O'Connor Henchy, Esq., of Stonebrook, in the county of Kildare, to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Sir John Burke, Bart. The fair bride was attended to the altar by the Misses Nugent, Miss Browne, and her sister, Miss Burke. The bridegroom was attended by his nephew, Hugh O'Connor, Esq. After the celebration of the ceremony, a large and distinguished party partook of a *déjeûner*. Amongst those assembled on the happy occasion were the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, V. O'Brien O'Connor, Esq., and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss Purcell, Charles Farrell, Esq., Mrs. and Miss Pigott, Reginald Crawford, Esq., Charles G. Burke, Esq., and Edward H. Burke, Esq., &c. At four o'clock the happy couple proceeded to Portumna Castle, the seat of their noble relative, the Marquis of Clanricarde.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WATER LILY.—GOLD FISH.—Many persons fancy that gold and silver fi require no ailment. They certainly will subsist for a long time without any apparent food but what they can collect from pure river water fre quently changed, yet they must draw some support from animalcules an other nourishment supplied by the water. If bread is thrown to the they greedily seize it; but this should be sparingly given, as it is apt t turn sour and corrupt the water. Gold fish will eat the aquatic plan called Semna or ducks' meat, and also small worms. A little fine grav should be strewed at the bottom of the vessel containing the fish. Fil tered water is decidedly bad for them.

FANNY.—For a young lady, we should think a dress of white tarletane, wi black trimmings, sufficient mourning for ball dress. A double jup trimmed with plain rows of satin ribbon, or with quillings of black gau ribbon, has a very pretty effect. For the hair, white camellias or whi roses.

A CORRESPONDENT. — The colour mentioned is perfectly admissible mourning.—We are not aware that any injury need be apprehended fro the articles specified.

A SUBSCRIBER.—A dress of black crape over a slip of black silk or sati the skirt tucked; or a dress of black tulle or net over black satin, th skirt trimmed with flounces. White silk shoes are preferable to sati but the latter may be worn. White kid gloves for dancing, *always*. The may be kept on or drawn off at supper, as the lady may find convenient.

CAROLINE.—The parties have been some time established, and are considere respectable tradesmen.

MIRANDA is referred to "The Penny Cyclopædia," article "Waterloo."

2. Sherwood and Co., Simpkin and Co., or Gilbert and Co., Paternoster row.—3. For the hoarseness it would be well to apply to a medical ma as it may arise from complicated causes.

A. OF YORK.—We advise our correspondent to write to Messrs. Howell an James, of Regent-street. As there appears to be a *quantity* of the beautif fabric, it would, perhaps, be worth while to visit town and make extende inquiries.

A CONSTANT READER.—We do not remember Flora's letter. The journa containing the designs named are, unfortunately, all out of print.

W. H. K.—Many thanks. Not at present. We keep the address.

O. P. S.—The portrait was sold at the great public sale, a circumstance th could not have been contemplated. This has thrown much delay a difficulty in the way of a negotiation, which, however, we hope to ove come.

JOHAN S.—The lines were anonymously sent. We presume there could be objection, as the circumstance is flattering; but we have received address from the party.

AN ANXIOUS INQUIRER.—The note has been forwarded to the artist as guide.

A CONSTANT READER.—The best method is to translate a good Engli translation of a French work back again into French, and then compa with the original. In a few months great facility may be obtained. Som syntactical acquirements should precede this attempt.

A SUBSCRIBER FROM THE BEGINNING.—1. The "advertisement" does affect the necessity for giving a month's notice or wages, unless there a written agreement to the contrary; but it is to be presumed that servant will not be so ungrateful as to make the demand.—2. Master Jon not Master "Edward."—3. In the upper circles; allowing for certa deviations in the less aristocratic classes.

LUCILLE.—No registry is kept that we are aware of. "The Post-offi Directory" furnishes the residences of those who have *shops*. The nam of those who have not such establishments are "legion"; but we belie that they are, as a body, more united than most others.

THE FEMALE CHARITIES, announced for the present week, will not appe until some further arrangements are completed.

WILLIAM AT EVE.—Why a coquette? Has not the lady a queenlike rig of rejection!

The subscription to this paper is 26s. for a year; 13s. a half-year; 6s. 6d. quarter. Orders may be given to any newsman or bookseller throughou the kingdom.

[An early edition of this paper is published in time to be forwarded by t morning mail on Friday. The town edition is published at five o'clock Saturday morning.]

N.B.—CONTRIBUTIONS.—The Proprietors will not hold themselves respo sible for contributions sent to this office, nor will they in any case retu them. If not accepted they are immediately destroyed. Parties, the fore, who desire to preserve such compositions should keep copies of the

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THE

LADY'S NEWSPAPER,

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED THE

Pictorial Times.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1850.

EXHIBITION OF THE WORKS OF ALL NATIONS

THE QUEEN AND HER COUNTRYWOMEN!

THE project of bringing to our metropolis the art products all nations, and comparing the skill which has created them, a truly royal idea, worthy of a man who has seated himself firmly in our English affections, that, when by the fireside speak of "THE PRINCE," we know but of one other title wh is dearer to us, and that is—THE QUEEN! If we have ma occasions for regret, many charges of reproach to sadden hours of enjoyment, many good and pious wishes that se difficult of fulfilment, we turn with consolation to the fact t the English throne is rendered by the virtues that adorn a surround it a tower of strength, which hardly another Europe nation can boast.

Let a good project be set on foot, whether it proposes glory or the happiness of England, whether it tends to illu trate the national character abroad or ameliorate our difficult at home, who are the first to suggest or adopt it?

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE!

One day at Portland, laying the foundation-stone of a h bour of refuge, battling for the claims of humanity to ev ship's crew, no matter of what nation, that is beaten by storm; another day pleading for poor servants, and invok the aid of Parliament to assist them in hoarding a little tr sure for the comfort of old age; or, again, declaring to the wo that no savings bank with which his royal name and influe are connected shall be left exposed to the depredations of dishonesty;—these are the displays of that noble charac which has given stability to the throne by abetting the virt of the royal lady who graces it. The utmost desires of

enthusiast are satisfied. ART rises from the grave at the Prince's command, and, under his fostering protection, grows into strength and beauty unprecedented in the English history. PUBLIC WORKS start into life, and CHARITY redoubles her energies! Not content with these achievements, the PRINCE CONSORT seeks to make his adopted country the headquarters of the world's industry. There was once a time when men in his position hunted for glory on the war plain. A succeeding age saw them the votaries of mean debauchery. But our PRINCE culls his laurels in the humble dwellings of the poor, in the workshop of the artisan, in the safe harbour that shelters from the tempest. And, already, in almost every cottage, the proudest ornaments that deck the English home are the twin portraits of

THE QUEEN AND THE PRINCE;

and even the poor Irishman remembers with delight the first glimpse of that royal squadron which wafted them to his shores—a kind assurance of sympathy with his misfortunes, and a promise and pledge of happier days to come.

What now is wanting upon the part of HER MAJESTY and the PRINCE CONSORT to make us a happy and a prosperous people? Nothing! They have done all that human faculties could design to elevate, to comfort, and to cheer the nation which they crown. We turn, then, to the women of England, and we ask them to correspond with these royal virtues and endeavours. In a few months we shall enter into competition with the world; and we should wish that our GOOD SOVEREIGN should find in the exhibition of 1851 such a pride in the skill of her countrywomen as will rejoice her heart, and cause her to remember with satisfaction the time when her royal consort first conceived his magnificent project. A few days back the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, when presiding at the annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Government School of Design,* "could not help saying that he observed with feelings of no ordinary gratification the beautiful drawings and designs exhibited by the female class of students." How their efforts will compare with those of other nations we confess is to us a matter of exceeding anxiety. "At present, though we excel other nations in mechanical contrivances, we are behind some of them in those arts to which the principles of taste apply." We quote from the same authority. And to whom shall we turn for the hope of progress in this material respect, if not to the gentler sex? We rely upon them; and we will now propose something for their consideration, which we trust will animate them to yet happier efforts.

We say, then, to every Englishwoman who is preparing for the forthcoming exhibition, "Do something more than your best to maintain the English character; and remember that, in a nobler field than ever witnessed the glittering array of arms, YOU ARE FIGHTING FOR YOUR QUEEN! It is her glory that is concerned, and not your own. Your triumph will, indeed, secure a laurel for yourselves, but it will also gladden the heart of that royal lady, who deserves to be, as she is, the pride of your island!"

TABLE TALK.

The *General Gazette* of Leipsic shows that the number of European sovereigns, including the Emperor of Brazil, who belongs to a European dynasty, and the two Princes of Hohenzollern, and exclusive of the semi-sovereign Prince of Monaco, at the present amounts to 48, of whom 30 belong to Germany, and three are women. The eldest of these crowned heads is the King of Hanover, who is 784 years of age. Of the others, seven are between 60 and 70, fourteen between 50 and 60, eight between 40 and 50, nine between 30 and 40, and five between 20 and 30. Three have not yet attained their 20th year, viz, the Emperor of Austria, the Queen of Spain, and the Prince of Waldeck (who is only 13). The average age is 46 years and 6¼ months. The sovereign who has reigned the longest time is the Prince of Schaumburg Lippe, who has been seated on his throne, such as it is, for nearly 63 years; he is the only one whose accession dates from the last century. Three princes, the Duke of Parma, the King of Holland, and the King of Sardinia, only acceded last year, and, on the whole, seventeen princes have only assumed the reins of government within the last ten years. Six sovereigns are celibatarians, and have always been so, viz, the Pope (compulsorily), the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princes of Reuss Schleiz and Waldeck, and the Landgrave of Hesse Homberg. Four are widowers. One, the King of Denmark, has been twice divorced, and another, the Elector of Hesse, contracted a morganatic marriage; a third, the Sultan of Turkey, lives in a state of polygamy. Of the 35 wives or husbands of the reigning sovereigns, the eldest is Custom Duchess of Saxe Weimar, aged 64; and the youngest, the Queen of Bavaria, aged 25. Of the married sovereigns, 13 are without issue, and the other 28 have male heirs presumptive; of the latter, six are married.

The Court of Directors of the East India Company have most liberally contributed the sum of £3000 towards Mr. Sidney Herbert's fund for the Promotion of Female Emigration. The general fund now amounts to near £18,000.

A correspondent of a morning paper says:—"I beg to remark that in the north the Scotch lassies walking in the streets without bonnets, shoes, or stockings, as alluded to by a writer in your paper, is by no means a proof in that country of poverty or destitution, but is merely a matter of taste, custom, or inclination, as the case may be. Much pride is felt in general about the hair, and a stranger cannot help being struck with the great care and neatness displayed for the most part in its arrangement by the lower and middle orders of young females; hence arises the dislike to wearing a bonnet; and it is only within about a quarter of a century that shoes and stockings have been much worn by them; and even now they are not in general use in the country towns. Even in Edinburgh—in lodging and other houses—the servant maids are usually seen without them in the mornings during their work; and I have myself frequently seen respectable farmers' daughters and others well dressed, and sometimes with silk parasols over their heads, walking a mile or two from the hills to kirk or market with their shoes and stockings in their pockets, and stopping on approaching the town or village to put them on—taking them off again on their road home."

* At this distribution the following prizes were awarded to the classes of female students:—

To Miss West, for a design for chintz	£2	0	0
To Miss Louisa Gann, for a design for a hearthrug	2	10	0
To Miss Alice West, for a design for a saltcellar	2	10	0
To Miss Louisa Gann, for a design for an inkstand	2	0	0
To Miss Alice West, for flowers and fruit in tempera	2	0	0
To Miss Charity Palmer, for ditto in water colours	2	0	0
To Miss Eliza Mills, for ditto in oil	2	0	0
To Miss Alice West, for a design for paper-hangings	2	0	0
To ditto, for a design for a muslin dress	2	0	0

The value of the prizes distributed among the female class amounted in the whole to £57 6s.

Our readers will be happy to learn that Lord Denman has so far recovered from the indisposition which gave rise some time ago to the rumour of his approaching retirement as to have contemplated coming to town and taking his seat upon the bench. As, however, this intention has been frustrated, it is proper it should be understood that it is not his own health, but that of Lady Denman, which detains his lordship in the country. There is, we are assured, no immediate prospect of the learned lord vacating the seat which he has adorned for so many years.

Many have heard of books bought and sold by weight—in fact it is questionable whether the number of books sold in that way is not greater than those sold "over the counter"—but few have probably heard of books sold "by the yard." Having (says the Berlin correspondent of a daily paper) purchased at St. Petersburg the library left by an old Russian nobleman of high rank, I was quite astonished to find a copy of "Œuvres de Frederic II," originally published in fifteen vols., divided into sixty, to each of which a new title had been printed, and several hundred volumes lettered outside "Œuvres de Miss Burney," "Œuvres de Swift," &c., but containing, in fact, all sorts of French waste-paper books. These, as well three editions of "Œuvres de Voltaire," were all very nearly bound in calf, gilt, and with red morocco backs. My curiosity being roused, I inquired into the origin of these circumstances, and learnt that, during the reign of Catherine, every courtier who had hopes of being honoured by a visit of the Empress was expected to have a library, the greater or smaller extent of which was to be regulated by the fortune of its possessor, and that, after Voltaire had won the favour of the Autocrat by his servile flattery, one or two copies of his works were considered indispensable. Every courtier was thus forced to have a room fitted up with mahogany shelves, and filled with books, by far the greater number of which he never read or even opened.

It is well in all parties (says Mrs. Chisholm in a letter to the editor of the *Morning Chronicle*) to do all they can to reform the criminals in our gaols, but a greater amount of good, and a more rational act, can be performed by looking to the reformation and the improvement of the people without, as to their social habits and moral training. Some there are who have a special calling to the confining themselves to the improvement of those within the precincts of the gaol, or the house of refuge, and there they may do much good; but there are other minds again who cannot be so circumscribed, and must have a more enlarged field for the spirit of their benevolence—who, if they will do justice to themselves, justice to the nation at large, justice to struggling humanity—will circumnavigate this rock-girt isle in the enlargement of their charitable views. Such a man, I fain hope, we shall find the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert to be. It is right, it is highly charitable, to look to the poor needlewomen of London—to relieve their physical wants—to improve their moral condition; but charity must be guided by discretion, for there is a charity that impoverishes in the end and pauperizes the object, a charity that may only lead to greater moral turpitude; and there is a charity that tends to ennoble the being of its bounty, that excites and elevates the soul of man to noble exertions.

A proposition is seriously entertained for a division of the parish of Manchester. Last week a large public meeting was held on the subject in the Townhall.

Mr. Heald, the husband of Lola Montes, is in London, and may esteem himself particularly fortunate if he purchases future rest from the eccentric Lola at the expense of a liberal settlement, which, we understand, he has made upon her.

In an excellent article on "Courage," in the *Liverpool Courier*, we find the following illustrative remarks:—"A few weeks ago a little girl fell into the 'lock' of a canal at Birmingham. These locks are enclosed by strong wooden gates, crossed by thick beams. It was night, and there was no one near but a little boy some ten or twelve years old. He heard her screams and ran to the place. When he perceived her danger he neither began to cry, like most children in such a case, nor ran to call vainly for help, as you or I would have done; but he climbed down the inside of the lock-gate, supporting himself by the interstices of the beams till he reached the level of the water and caught hold of the girl's dress. *Then* he shouted with all his strength, and, presently, they were both rescued. The little girl soon recovered. That to reach the water required great strength and agility in a boy, any one will be aware who knows the construction of these gates, but, under the circumstances, it demanded a coolness and courage of the highest order." * * * "You often see men who resemble *Dobbin* in 'Vanity Fair,' possessing a lion heart, joined to almost childlike simplicity and gentleness; men who would not think of treading on a worm, and would as soon think of going to the moon as of bullying with anybody; the sort of persons that children are fond of, and climb about and tease; men whom you look upon as good, harmless creatures; till, as sometimes happens, an event takes place by which a human being is suddenly placed in imminent danger; and it is not then a gentleman or a dandy that is wanted, but a *man*. Then, when you and your fellows hang back, you see such a man as this in all his value, and you feel your own insignificance before him." * * * "A good man is too unselfish not to be brave, for cowardice is only concentrated selfishness. It is the disregard of self that renders a woman the very personifications of daring when the safety of those she loves is concerned. When her deepest love is not thus called into action she is timid and gentle, and therefore most attractive to man. Women often display a high degree of firmness and endurance under afflictions that man's stronger heart sinks under. A surgeon will tell you that he would rather operate upon a woman than a man; that she endures pain with wonderful fortitude."

The literary idler, when he wanders down the Strand, may, as he passes the Somerset Coffee-house, near King's College, feel some satisfaction in knowing that it was there the celebrated JUNIUS sent for, or fetched, his proofs from Woodfall's; and when Young "Pendennis" walks down to spend his evening hours at "the back kitchen" in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, he may regard with some veneration a long, dull, dark-windowed hotel, known as Munday's Coffee-house, where the waiter was often fed by "the great bore" (as Burke denominated him), when he called for letters addressed to "Mr. William Middleton," or "J. Freby." It was here that Junius called for his "copy," and not unfrequently felt very nervous about it, as witness one of his letters to his printer, in which he writes—"Your letter was twice refused last night, and the waiter has often attempted to see the person who went for it."

DARING ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.—On Tuesday evening, about a quarter past six o'clock, two men in a light spring cart were observed to drive up alongside a waggon, on the dark or south side of St. Paul's-churchyard, and take a bale of goods out and place it in their own conveyance. A cabman who saw the transaction jumped off his driving-box and seized the horse's head, when both the men instantly leaped out of the cart. The cabman courageously collared one of them, but while in conflict with him his horse and cab ran off, and he let the man go to stop and secure his own property. Both the men then made off, leaving the horse and cart also proceeding at a rapid pace, until stopped by police constable 363, who, although near the spot, was unable to arrive in time to secure either of the men. The horse and cart, with the bale of goods, were taken to the Fleet-street station, and, on opening the latter, it was found to contain 500 pairs of soldiers' trousers, the property of Messrs. Hibbett and Co., the army clothiers in Pall-mall.

EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF FREDERICK THE GREAT.—The Berlin papers announce that the colossal equestrian bronze statue of the great Frederick, the marvellous production of M, Rauch, will be raised and uncovered on the 15th of October next, the birthday of his present Majesty. To judge by the detached morsels of this vast work of art, which, with the exception of the horse and its immortal rider, are still incomplete, this monument, when erected, will equal, if it does not exceed, all others, ancient or modern, in majesty and dignity of conception, in characteristic fidelity of portraiture, and in the wonderful variety and yet complete harmony of its component parts. The whole, taken from its base to the summit of the mighty soldier's hat, will exceed forty-seven feet in height, of which the crowning equestrian statue will occupy nearly eighteen feet; yet the different proportions have been studied and calculated with so much art and skill, that the four equestrian statues—which are of the natural size, in full detached relief, and start from the angles of the intermediate base, will not appear crushed or diminished by the colossal form to which they are subordinate.

ASSAULT ON A WIFE.—EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Last week, at Ward's-end, before the West Riding magistrates, Matthew Horsfall, of Halifax, was charged with an aggravated assault upon Mary, his wife. The case excited a good deal of interest, owing to the woman having married a second husband under peculiar circumstances. The facts of the case, as given in evidence, are briefly these:—In 1827 the Horsfalls were married at Halifax parish church, and became the parents of twelve children, only four of whom survive. Early in the year 1847, having lived unhappily for some time, Horsfall emigrated to America, leaving his wife to the care of the children. In a few months she received a letter from her husband, detailing the success he had met with in the "land of liberty." This letter was soon succeeded by another from a third party, acquainting Mrs. Horsfall with the fact of her husband's death. After an interval of mourning, the widow laid aside her weeds, and was once more led to the hymeneal altar by a young man, her junior, named Heywood. The parties lived together very comfortably, until September last, when the domestic hearth was unexpectedly invaded by the return of Horsfall. Heywood, of course, had to walk, and Horsfall, as in duty bound, resumed his wife; but "took to drink," and when in his cups frequently used his wife most unmercifully, and terrified her almost to death, threatening to have her transported for the second marriage. His conduct at length reached such a pitch of violence that the poor woman determined to submit to it no longer, and preferred the chance of transportation to a continuation of the life she had to lead at home. She accordingly applied for and obtained an assault warrant against her husband from the west riding magistrates. When Horsfall became aware of this he preferred a charge of bigamy against his wife, at the Borough Police Court. The woman was consequently placed in durance until the following day, when Horsfall was brought before the magistrates on the charge of assault. Besides being severely reprimanded for his unmanly behaviour towards his wife, he was fined £5, with the alternative of two months' imprisonment. The wife was liberated on bail being given for her appearance before the borough justices at the townhall; and, a *primâ facie* case having been made out against the unfortunate woman, she was committed for trial at the next York assizes, bail being taken for her appearance there. The husband was then removed to the house of correction.

A FEROCIOUS FATHER.—GROSS CRUELTY TO A CHILD. William Tinkney, a pipemaker, residing in Lovegrove-street, Old Kent-road, was brought before Mr. à Beckett, at Southwark Police Court, charged with cruelly beating Henry Tinkney, his son, under twelve years of age. The charge was brought before the magistrate by Mr. Ashbridge, the master of Camberwell workhouse.—Mr. Ashbridge, on being sworn, stated that, on the previous afternoon, he was passing down Lovegrove-street, when he perceived the lad running towards him in his shirt and trousers, followed by the prisoner, who was beating him in an unmerciful manner with a large stick. Perceiving the blood through the shirt, witness ran up to prevent any further violence, when the child fell down apparently exhausted, and the unnatural father beat him on the head, and cut him in several places. Witness then seized hold of the prisoner, and told him that he should not further ill treat the child, as he would most certainly murder him, when he turned round and threatened to serve him in the same way; but, on his telling him he was a constable, the prisoner desisted, and, a police-constable coming up, witness gave him into custody.—When brought into court, the lad was placed in the witness-box and stripped. On his shirt being taken off, considerable confusion took place in the court, and many of the people groaned and seemed greatly excited at the lacerated appearance of the lad's back. Some of the stripes were nearly half an inch in breadth, and four inches long. There were also several wounds on the back of the head, plastered up. The whole of the back, from the loins to the shoulders, was covered with wounds, and the shirt was covered with blood.—After severely reprimanding the father for his atrocious cruelty to his child, Mr. à Beckett said he intended to have committed him to the sessions for trial, but he thought the punishment he intended would meet the justice of the case Consequently he should inflict a penalty of £5 on him, and, in default of payment, commit him to prison for two months, and at the expiration of that term he should require him to find bail for six months.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—BIRMINGHAM.—The immediate vicinities of this town have during the present winter become unfortunately notorious as scenes of most determined highway robberies. On Tuesday evening, about half-past six o'clock, Mr. Scott, jun., son of Mr. Scott, accountant, on his return from business to his father's residence in the Moseley-road, was, near the house of Mr. Colmore, Highgate (scarcely a mile from the Birmingham market-hall), surrounded by four men, one of whom knocked him down, while the others held him on the ground, and rifled his pockets of a gold watch and chain, and a purse containing a small sum of money. Mr. Scott, on reaching the toll-gate about 150 yards nearer Birmingham, observed his future assailants standing in the road. They followed him, and, on arriving nearly opposite the Highgate fields, one of the party exclaimed, "Now's the time!" and Mr. Scott was immediately prostrate on the ground. He attempted to give an alarm, when one of the fellows called upon his companions to "throttle him." This they did so far as to stifle his outcry, and having succeeded in their object the thieves escaped—one or two through the adjacent fields leading from Highgate to the Pershore-road, and the others along the public highway in the direction of Bordesley. Information having been communicated to the police, chief superintendent Stevens in the course of the evening saw Mr. Scott, and the place where the robbery was effected; but the footpads are as yet unknown. Similar outrages have lately been committed with impunity in other outskirts of the town. Last week Mr. Anster, a respectable manufacturer of Birmingham, residing in Carpenter's-road, Edgbaston, was returning through Church-road, when he was stopped by a man in every way answering the description of a ruffian who is supposed to have committed several depredations of similar atrocity which have occurred within the last few weeks. The man put a pistol to Mr. Anster's head, and, having obtained a few shillings by his menacing conduct, succeeded in making his escape. Great blame is attributed to the corporation for not providing the borough with an adequate police force; for, however active and intelligent the present constabulary may be, they are not sufficiently numerous to perform efficiently the duties imposed upon them. The suburbs are almost entirely unprotected at hours when the police are most required.



SUN RISES AND SETS.

Days of the W. M.		
Rises 20D. 7H. 56M.	Sets 4H. 26M.	
„ 26 7 50	„ 4 35	
S 20	2ND SUNDAY AFTER EPIPHANY.	
M 21	St. Agnes.	
Tu 22		



ORD BACON, born 1651.—Francis Bacon, Viscount St. Alban's, and High Chancellor of England in the reign of James I., was born at York-house in the Strand. At an early age he displayed great ability, and obtained the notice of Queen Elizabeth, who, in this instance, as in most others, showed her appreciation of character. During a long life Bacon continued to advance himself, by his great genius, to unprecedented rank and honour. It is to be regretted that the private character of this, in other respects, most wise man, will not bear to be investigated; his disgrace was, however, a just punishment for wrong actions. He died on his way to the country, to endeavour to recover health, at the house of the Earl of Arundel, at Highgate, April 9, 1626, and was interred in the church of St. Michael's, at St. Alban's.

W	23	Duke of Kent died.
Th	24	1749. James Fox born.
F	25	Rob. Burns b.
		Conversion of St. Paul.
S	26	Dr. Jenner died.—As an instance of the benefits which have been conferred on mankind by this really great man, we quote the following: "In Sweden, in the year 1779, no fewer than fifteen thousand persons were cut off by 'SMALLPOX,' and in 1800, the year before the introduction of vaccination, twelve thousand fell victims to the same disease; it fell ne low, in 1822, as eleven, and in 1823 to thirty-seven; since then (a period of eight years) not a single case of 'SMALLPOX' has occurred in his Swedish Majesty's dominions—the whole of the inhabitants have been vaccinated." Are such men not worthy of monuments in our public streets?—ED.

MOON RISES AND SETS.

Rises 20D. 11H. 3M. morning.
Sets „ 12 0 morning.

SUNDAY LESSONS.

Morning.
1st Lesson. Isaiah li.
2nd Lesson. Matthew xviii.
Evening.
1st Lesson. Isaiah lii.
2nd Lesson. 1st Cor. ii.

HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE.

Morning.	H.M.
20. SUND.	6 10
21. MOND.	6 55
22. TUES.	7 45
23. WED.	8 50
24. THUR.	10 4
25. FRID.	11 25
26. SAT.	..
Afternoon.	H.M.
20. SUND.	6 30
21. MOND.	7 20
22. TUES.	8 15
23. WED.	9 30
24. THUR.	10 45
25. FRID.	12 0
26. SAT.	0 30

SIGNS OF RAIN.

FORTY REASONS *for not accepting the Invitation of a Friend to make an Excursion with him.*

BY THE LATE DR. JENNER,
THE DISCOVERER OF VACCINATION.

1. The hollow winds begin to blow;
2. The clouds look black, the grass is low;
3. The soot falls down, the spaniels sleep,
4. And spiders from their cobwebs peep.
5. Last night the Sun went pale to bed,
6. The Moon in haloes hid her head.
7. The boding shepherd heaves a sigh,
8. For see a rainbow spans the sky:
9. The walls are damp, the ditches smell,
10. Closed is the pink-eyed pimpernell.
11. Hark how the chairs and table crack,
12. Old Betty's joints are on the rack;
13. Loud quack the ducks, the peacocks cry:
14. The distant hills are seeming nigh.
15. How restless are the snorting swine,
16. The busy flies disturb the kine;
17. Low o'er the grass the swallow wings,
18. The cricket, too, how sharp he sings!
19. Puss on the hearth, with velvet paws,
20. Sits wiping o'er her whisker'd jaws.
21. Thro' the clear stream the fishes rise,
22. And nimbly catch th' incautious flies.
23. The glow-worms, numerous and bright,
24. Illumed the dewy dell last night,
25. At dusk the squalid toad was seen,
26. Hopping and crawling o'er the green;
27. The whirling dust the wind obeys,
28. And in the rapid eddy plays;
29. The frog has changed his yellow vest,
30. And in a russet coat is drest.
31. Though June, the air is cold and chill,
32. The mellow blackbird's voice is shrill.
33. My dog, so alter'd in his taste,
34. Quits mutton bones on grass to feast;
35. And see yon rooks, how odd their flight,
36. They imitate the gliding kite,
37. And seem precipitate to fall,
38. As if they felt the piercing ball.
39. 'Twill surely rain, I see with sorrow,
40. Our jaunt must be put off to-morrow.



CONVERSION OF ST. PAUL.

NOTES.

A generation is the interval of time elapsed between the birth of a father and the birth of his son, and was generally used in computing considerable periods of time both in sacred and profane history. The interval of a generation is consequently of uncertain length, and depends on the standard of human life, and whether the generations are recorded by eldest, middle, or younger sons. Thirty-three years have usually been allowed as the mean length of a generation, or three generations for every 100 years.—*Nicolas's "Chronology of History."*

SONG USED IN THE NORTHERN PARTS OF ENGLAND AT NEW-YEAR'S TIME, AND AT WAKES.

This ean night, this ean night,
Every night and awle,
Fire and fleet and candle-light,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
When thou from hence dost passe away,
Every night and awle,
To Whiny-more thou com'st at last,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
If ever thou gav'st hosen or shoun,
Every night and awle,
Sit thee down and put them on,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
And if hosen nor shoun thou never give newn,
Every night and awle,
The Whiny shall prick thee to the bare bane,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
From Whiny-more thou may'st passe,
And Christ receive thy sawle
If ever thou gavest either meaten or drink,
Every night and awle,
The fire shall never make thee shink,
And Christ receive thy sawle.
But if meat and drink thou never yet gave,
Every night and awle,
The fire shall burn thee to the bare bane,
And Christ receive thy sawle.

POISONOUS PLANTS OF ENGLAND

PORTRAYED AND DESCRIBED.

No. II.

ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM, COMMONLY CALLED FOOL'S PARSLEY.

There are few plants with which it is really more useful to be acquainted than that which we are now about to describe. Not only does it bear a striking similarity to the wholesome and savoury parsley and chervil, but, unlike other rank and noxious weeds, it does not confine itself to the poorer soils, as it is found growing wild in the kitchen garden, amidst all kinds of culinary vegetables, even among the very herbs it so closely resembles.

If only a small portion of this poisonous parsley be used by mistake, in combination with garden parsley, its effects may be exceedingly injurious; but if (as has sometimes happened in cookery) it be wholly used instead of the genuine herb, it will most probably prove fatal—a result which has, in many instances, ensued.

The effects produced on the human frame by the use of the *Æthusa Cynapium* are vomiting, headache, vertigo, a sensation of heat in the stomach and throat, and numbness of the limbs. When eaten by animals, the plant causes convulsions, stupor, and, speedily, death. To poultry, especially geese, this spurious parsley is particularly injurious in its effects.

The old English name, "Fool's Parsley," by which this weed is commonly known in country places, is supposed to have been applied to the *Æthusa Cynapium* from the circumstance of its having been frequently gathered instead of parsley by blundering persons ignorant of the peculiarities which distinguish the spurious herb. These peculiarities we will endeavour to point out in the following

Description of the Plant.

The flower is white, very small, and slit into five divisions. Each separate flower is attached to a very small stalk, and each of these stalks is affixed to another larger one, which they encircle at one point. Clusters of the small flower-heads, together with the stalk whence they spring, encircle in their turn a stem or main stalk, thereby forming a circular head from an inch and a half to two inches in diameter. From each of the small clusters of flowers there are always suspended three green narrow-pointed pendulous leaflets, which hang on one side, as may be seen in our illustration. These pendulous leaflets are the distinctive external characteristics of the poisonous parsley.

The flowers of the *Æthusa Cynapium* bloom in June, July, and August. In September, flowers and ripe seeds are frequently found in the same plant.

The seed is oval-shaped, like that of the caraway, but not so long. Its colour is at first dark green, and at the period of maturity inclines to brown; the three pendulous leaflets above described are then of a dark yellowish colour.

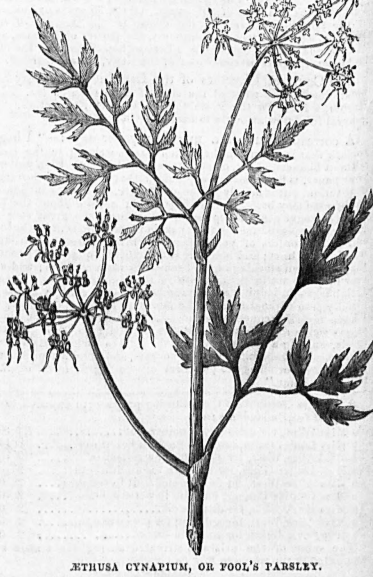
The leaves of the *Æthusa Cynapium* are like those of the parsley and chervil, but rather smaller. On the upper side they are dark green, and on the under part of a bright green, and glossy. The leaf-stalk, at the part where it clasps the stem, is of a violet or reddish blue colour, and so wide as half to encircle it. The leaves, when rubbed in the hands or slightly bruised, have a disagreeable smell, by which the plant may be readily distinguished from the genuine or garden parsley, the odour of which is so fresh and agreeable.

The stem, which frequently attains the height of two feet, is furrowed, and its colour at the lower end is dark green, inclining to red or purple. It is hollow and branching.

The root is long and spindle-shaped, about a quarter of an inch thick at the top, rather knotty, of a yellowish colour on the outside, and in the inside quite white.

The mode of flowering of which the *Æthusa Cynapium* presents an example, is of the form botanically called an *umbel*. Among the umbelliferous or umbel-bearing plants there are many possessing very different properties, such as the carrot, the parsnep, and the celery; also other poisonous plants, as well as the fool's parsley, as, for instance, the hemlock and the water-parsnep. The late Mr. Loudon, in his "Encyclopædia of Plants," characterizes the *Umbelliferæ* as one of the most attractive groups of plants, and at the same time one of th most important. The plants contained in this group, to quo Mr. Loudon's words, "are not more useful as food than th are dangerous as poisons: while in their native ditches th are suspicious, lurid weeds; but under the influence of cultiv tion they lay aside their venom and become wholesome fo for man." Celery is an example of one of this class, whose da gerous properties are removed by cultivation. It is worthy remark that those umbelliferous plants which inhabit war countries and elevated regions possess no injurious qualities whilst those growing in low, damp, and cold places are gen rally noxious.

GEORGINA ROSS.



ÆTHUSA CYNAPIUM, OR FOOL'S PARSLEY.

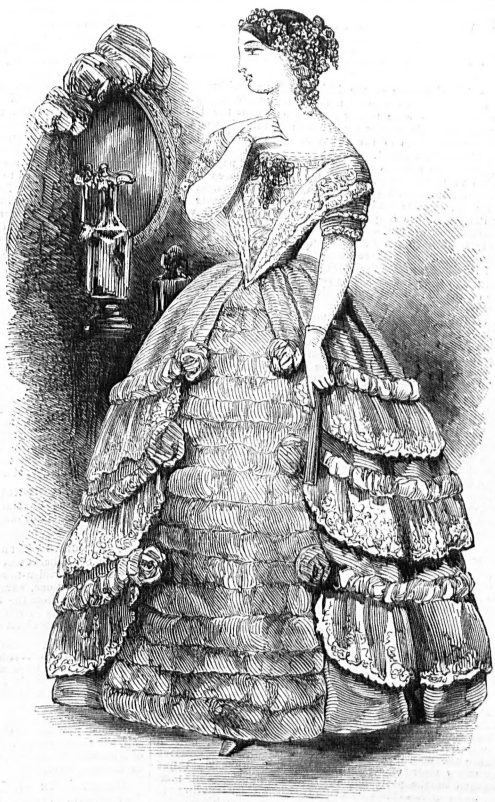
WHY WOMEN ARE UNHEALTHY.—Many of the physic evils—the want of strength, the inaction of system, the languor a hysterical affections—which are so prevalent among the delica young women of the present day (says Madame de Wahl, in "Th Physical Training of Girls at School"), may be traced to a want well-trained mental power and well-exercised self-control, and an absence of fixed habits of employment. Real cultivation of th intellect, earnest exercise of the moral powers, the enlargeme of the mind by the acquirement of knowledge and the strengthe ing of its capabilities for effort, for firmness, for endurance of inevi able evils, and for energy in combating such as they may overcome are the ends which education has to attain; weakness but becom infirmity. The power of the mind over the body is immense. L that power be called forth; let it be trained and exercised, a strength, both of mind and body, will be the result. There is a homel unpolished saying, that "it is better to wear out than to rust out but it tells a plain truth: rust consumes faster than use. Better— million times better—to work hard, even to the shortening of exis ence, than to sleep and eat away this precious gift of life, giving other cognizance of its possession. By work or industry, of wha ever kind it may be, we give a practical acknowledgment of th value of life, of its high intentions, of its manifold duties. Earnes active industry, is a living hymn of praise, a never-failing sour of happiness; it is obedience, for it is God's great law for mor existence.

GREAT FOOT RACE BETWEEN LORD LURGAN AND HAND-LOOM WEAVER.—For some time previous to the 26th December the sporting portion of the inhabitants of Castledaw and its environs (says the *Carlisle Patriot*) evinced considerab anxiety for its arrival, as that day, it was whispered, was to decid the pedestrian capabilities of a lord and a labourer in the neig bourhood. No one believed that such would be the fact. Tho who went to the scene of action went in doubt, and were afra they would be made fools of; those who staid away were afraid th would miss the sport. However, one o'clock in the afternoon the above-mentioned day convinced those who had muster courage enough to go to the domain of the Right Hon. G. Dawson that they had not gone for nothing. The Dawsons we galloping up and down in great force. Other gentlemen, of l less note, were doing the same, and seemed equally interest Shortly afterwards the two pedestrians came out in full uniform His lordship is about five feet ten inches in height, slender limbe lightly made, and about nineteen years of age. His countenan is very frank, and, upon the whole, he is a very likely-lookin person to take such an affair spiritedly in hand. James Keen (for such is the name of the weaver) is about five feet five inches height, proportionately built, about forty years of age, and has wife and six children. The length of the race was eight mile and the stakes £5 each side. His lordship backed himself, a the Dawsons backed Keenan. His lordship had on a pair of we made white pantaloons, wash-leather pumps, and a yellow jacke Keenan ran in a pair of white drawers, barefooted, and a bl jacket. When they commenced, his lordship asked Keenan if h would run first and he would run after, each of them runnin against time. To this Keenan replied, "Since your honour h engaged to run against me, I would rather that we ran together "Well, I'll run with you," was his lordship's reply. "You c commence first—I'll give you the start." So Keenan commence and, after he had got a start of about six yards, his lordship f lowed, and ran in a scientific manner, keeping his arms well u and his elbows close to his side; but in running, the weaver final turned out to be the "better man," and obtained the stakes.

ELIZA CHESTNEY.—This intrepid young woman, who now residing at Wymondham, where she is carrying on the busine of a milliner and dressmaker, is now so far recovered as to be ab to walk up stairs and down without the assistance of either a crut or stick.



Figs. 1,



2.

THE PARIS AND LONDON FASHIONS.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ENGRAVINGS.

Fig. 1. *Evening or Opera Dress.*—Robe of rich cerulean-blue satin; the skirt trimmed with three rows of large puffings of crape of the same colour, and between each puffing are fixed three white roses without foliage. The corsage of the dress, which is not shown in our illustration, is made plain, and has a berthe composed of folds of blue crape, confined in front of the bosom by a bouquet of white roses. The short sleeves are edged with folds of blue crape. The sortie de bal, to be worn on quitting the drawing-room or opera box, is made of the finest white cashmere, and lined with white quilted satin. The sleeves are loose and slit open at the lower part, where they are confined by fancy ornaments, consisting of buttons and large tassels of white silk. The skirt is also slit open at each side, but the openings are left unconfined. Over the back falls a small hood, intended to be drawn over the head at pleasure. The sortie de bal is trimmed at the edge of the skirt, as well as of the sleeves, with two folds of white satin, placed at some distance apart. Headdress, a wreath of white roses, with a profusion of foliage.

Fig. 2. *Ball Dress.*—Robe of pink tulle or crape over a slip of pink satin. Up the front there is a tablier trimming, composed of a series of bouillonnées of the same material as the dress. These bouillonnées are close together, and they extend from the edge of the skirt to the waist, where they terminate in a point; their width at the edge of the skirt being something more than a quarter of a yard. The back part of the skirt is trimmed with three flounces of white lace, the lower one rather more than half a quarter of a yard deep, and the two upper ones a little narrower. These flounces are set on nearly plain, and each is headed by a bouillonnée of pink crape or tulle, within which is drawn a pink satin ribbon. At each end, at their junction with the front trimming, the flounces are slightly raised so as to form demi-festoons, and are finished with rosettes of pink satin ribbon. The corsage has a stomacher front, composed of a succession of small bouillonnées similar to those on the front of the skirt. The berthe, which is composed of two rows of lace, is of the new form, viz., after passing round the back and shoulders it is brought down to the front of the waist in a point. The sleeves are short, and composed of two bouillonnées; the upper one large and the lower one very small; the latter edged above and below with a row of narrow white lace. The hair is arranged in bandeaux on the forehead, and plaited at the back, and is ornamented with a beautiful wreath, composed of roses and silver heartsease. The wreath passes twice round the head spirally, and has a pendent bouquet on one side. A similar bouquet of roses and silver heartsease in front of the corsage. Demi-long white kid gloves, and a Duvelroy fan of white and gold. White satin slippers, with silver rosettes.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON FASHION AND DRESS.

The last grand ball given by the President of the French Republic took place on the 3rd inst. The dresses of the ladies were less remarkable for elegance than some of those worn at the previous balls, which we have described in former numbers of the LADY'S NEWSPAPER. The English ladies present were dressed with remarkable simplicity,—a circumstance accounted for by the prevailing mourning for Queen Adelaide. In France there exists a strong prejudice against black as a ball dress; consequently, to avoid departing from the ballroom etiquette of the Parisians, by appearing in mourning at the President's ball, many English ladies wore white dresses of the plainest and simplest kind.

Lady Stanley wore a dress of white tarletane; the skirt trimmed with three flounces, edged merely with broad hems. The corsage was made quite plain, with a berthe of the same material. Headdress, two white camellias surrounded by Parma violets.

Madame Drouin de l'Huys (the lady of the French Ambassador at the Court of London).—A dress of superb cerulean-blue moire, figured with large sprays of foliage. On the skirt there were seven flounces of rather narrow white lace, each headed with a bouillonnée of blue tulle. Headdress, bouquets of roses and lilies of the valley. This lady wore round her throat a necklace composed of five rows of pearls, fastened in front by a clasp of a square form, composed of magnificent emeralds.

OUTDOOR DRESS.—The period fixed for the general mourning having expired, our promenades and drives will now be once more enlivened by the gay colours which have been for a time laid aside. For walking or carriage costume cashmere, silk, or satin of rich dark hues are most generally adopted. The skirts of these dresses may be either plain or flounced; but in either case the corsages are high, and the sleeves either quite tight to the arms or in a very slight degree loose at the lower part, so as to enable the sleeves of the pardessus to slip easily over them. Many ladies who invariably wear white under-sleeves, even with their plainest dresses, within doors, have adopted for outdoor dress, sleeves, or rather broad cuffs, of velvet. In the present cold weather this fashion is extremely useful in protecting the arms, which are frequently too much exposed when the sleeves of the dress are cut wide and open at the ends, for the purpose of admitting white under-sleeves. The velvet cuffs may be edged at each end with black lace, with fancy silk trimming, or with very narrow bands of fur. Cuffs of fur will, it is true, answer the same purpose; but they are sometimes found to be too warm, and, when very broad, they have a clumsy and ungraceful appearance.

Muffs, boas, and large cardinal fur tippets are all exceedingly fashionable. Fur trimmings also have been more generally seen this winter than during several previous seasons. They are adapted to pardessus and cloaks. Sable is at once the most fashionable and the most appropriate fur for walking dress. For the carriage drive, ermine and chinchilla form elegant varieties.

In respect to bonnets we have not much novelty to record. A bonnet, which we noticed on a former occasion, is likely, now that colours are resumed, to become a fashionable favourite. It is made of therry velvet or satin, and is covered with chenille, stitched on in the manner of braid, in a variety of elegant designs, resembling the patterns of lace. The effect is exceedingly rich and beautiful. We may mention that this bonnet was originally introduced by a Parisian milliner, who sent the first one that was made to Queen Victoria. Her Majesty was pleased to express her approbation of the tasteful production and its inventor consequently named it the "Victoria Bonnet." This name has doubtless contributed to ensure to it the favour it has enjoyed in Paris.

ERRATUM.—In last week's "Fashions," the description marked fig. 1 applied to the illustration fig. 2; and fig. 2 should have been fig. 1.

MRS. BARTLEY.

This lady, who was for many years a brilliant ornament of the tragic stage, died early in the week at her residence, No. 11, Woburn-square, after a severe and protracted illness which lasted for seven years. Her disorder was a general paralysis, but we are happy to state that her consciousness was perfect up to the moment of her dissolution.

Few occurrences out of the domestic circle, or of those public events which come home to every man's bosom, excite more varied emotions than the death of some once favoured and favourite actor or actress. Bygone days of happy memory reappear, "when life itself was new," and a host of pleasing reminiscences crowd upon the mind.

What the name of O'Neil was to the playgoer of some five-and-twenty years since, such was the name of Smith in the interval between the two: a name to attract crowds to fill theatres, to quicken the pulse, raise the expectations, and fascinate the feelings of thousands.

During the very first season of her prosperous career Mrs. Siddons returned to the stage, and on the same boards; and the best proof of Mrs. Bartley's genius that can be given is, that they played alternately *Alicia* and *Jane Shore* without detriment to the fame of the younger actress.

On the destruction, by fire, of Covent-garden Theatre, in 1808, Miss Smith accepted an engagement, on London terms, in Dublin. She remained in Ireland for three years, at the end of which period she made her second appearance at Covent Garden, in 1811.

Here she remained, without a rival, until 1814, when she transferred her services to new Drury Lane. Soon afterwards she became Mrs. Bartley, the wife of the excellent comedian. In 1818 she and her husband visited the United States with signal success, and she subsequently accepted a third engagement at Covent Garden, at the expiration of which she retired from the stage, to reappear only once more on the occasion of her taking a formal farewell of the public, in the part of *Lady Macbeth*.

Mrs. Bartley was in the 65th year of her age. It were difficult to say whether she shone more in private life or in public. Her society was sought after, for her and its own sake, not only by the high in rank but by the high in intellect. She who numbered Joanna Baillie and Sir Walter Scott among her warmest friends and fondest admirers, and who was summoned to Windsor Castle and Buckingham-house to charm the ear of royalty by her incomparable elocution, can have been no ordinary woman—no ordinary actress.

COURT OF ALDERMEN.—On Tuesday a court was held for the despatch of business. The Sheriffs reported to the court that the City prisons were in a healthy state.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

PRUSSIA.—A Berlin letter of the 12th contains a positive assertion that the King is resolved to take his oath to the constitution, even if his propositions were totally disregarded; that the Erfurt Parliament is a political necessity for Prussia; and that it is equally necessary that the solution of the Prussian crisis should precede the meeting of that Parliament.

WURTEMBERG.—It appears from the Wurtemberg papers that public opinion in that country, though but lately opposed to the Prussian league, is beginning to set in with a still stronger current in its favour. Public declarations for the Federal State and the Erfurt Parliament are frequent, but the King and the Government of Wurtemberg are still opposed to Prussia.

THE HAGUE.—The *Staats Courant* announces that the Court will go into mourning for three weeks for Adelaide, the Queen Dowager of England, and for the Duchess of Anhalt Dessau.

HAMBURG, Jan. 8.—As far as the eye can reach there is a sheet of thick ice on the Elbe. All communication by steam with Hamburg is now over.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—A very strange conflict has just commenced, and it is likely to produce an unpleasant result. The chaplain to the Austrian Ambassador has baptized a child in the house of the Austrian embassy, which the parish priest had refused to do. The ceremony was performed in the presence of Count Sturmer and of the Consul-General, M. Michanowich, in consequence of a medical certificate that the child was sickly, and that it would be dangerous to expose it to the rain and cold which then prevailed. This has given great offence to the Roman Catholic archbishop, who has sentenced the chaplain to make a personal apology, or to three days' arrest in his own house and a written apology; in default of which he is laid under an interdict. The Austrian Ambassador has determined that this shall not be submitted to, but will endeavour to effect the future independent position of the chaplain to the embassy.—General Bem, accompanied by several Polish officers who embraced Ismalism, has arrived at Beyrout with the brother-in-law of the Sultan. This is a concession of the Porte to the demands of Russia in regard to the Polish fugitives, since, according to appearances, Bem and his companions had contemplated a protracted stay at Semlin. According to the Petersburg *Nachrichten*, the Russian and Turkish Governments have so far come to an understanding in regard to the refugees that the question may be considered as good as settled. The *Warderer*, however, regards this concession of Russia as a stratagem to remove the combined fleets from their present stations. On the other hand, Sir Stratford Canning is *resolved not to let the fleet sail* till the Moldavio-Wallachian question is also settled.

THE BRAZILS.—Her Majesty's packet Crane, Lieut. Parsons, commander, arrived on Sunday at Falmouth, with the Brazil and River Plate mails, having left Rio de Janeiro on the 14th of November. This arrival brings no political news of importance.

CALIFORNIA.—Letters have been received from the Inconstant, 36, Captain Shepherd, at California, giving a deplorable account of the distress among the shipping interests there. The American men of war were completely denuded of their crews, and in one instance the men in a man-of-war's boat not only deserted but first threw their officers overboard. The Inconstant had been engaged in the protection of British shipping and merchandise, and parties of the ship's company had been sent away in merchant craft to navigate them to Valparaiso. Notwithstanding the great temptations to desert, the Inconstant had lost only one man, and he was drowned in his attempt to swim ashore.

METROPOLITAN.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.—HOUSE OF LORDS.—Wednesday being the day to which Parliament was prorogued, the House of Lords was opened for the purpose of further proroguing Parliament by royal commission till the 31st inst., in conformity with the order issued by her Majesty in Council a few days ago. There were several strangers, principally consisting of the fair sex, present, who occupied seats in the body of the House. Lord Campbell, one of the commissioners, arrived several minutes before two o'clock, and at the bar we observed Sir Benjamin Hall, M.P. The Lords Commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Breadalbane, and Lord Campbell. Upon their lordships taking their seats in front of the throne, the Lord Chancellor directed Mr. Pulman, the Yeoman Usher of the Black Rod, to summon the Commons to the bar. In a few minutes Mr. Pulman returned with Mr. H. Ley, the Deputy-Assistant Clerk of the House of Commons, attended by several of the officers of the House, as representatives of the Commons of the United Kingdom. Mr. Lefevre, the Deputy Clerk of Parliament, by order of the Lord Chancellor, read the royal commission, authorizing the Lords Commissioners to prorogue Parliament from this day to the 31st inst., then to meet for the despatch of business. The Lord Chancellor then said that, by virtue of the commission just read, and in obedience to her Majesty's commands, the Parliament stood prorogued till Thursday, the 31st instant, and the Parliament stood prorogued accordingly.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Wednesday evening a dinner was given by the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress to his civic brethren and their ladies. Covers were laid for seventy. Amongst the guests we noticed Lord John Russell, M.P., J. Masterman, Esq., M.P., and Miss Stone, the Lord Mayor of York and Miss Wilkinson, the Mayor of Stafford, Sir John and Lady Key, Sir William and Miss Magnay, Sir George and Lady Carroll, Sir James Duke, Bart., M.P., and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Alderman Farebrother and the Misses Farebrother, Mr. Alderman Humphery, M.P., and Mrs. Humphery, Mr. Alderman Gibbs, Mr. Alderman Hooper and Mrs. Hooper, Mr. Alderman Musgrove and Mrs. Musgrove, Mr. Alderman Moon and Miss Moon, Mr. Alderman Carden and Mrs. Carden, Mr. Sheriff Lawrence and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Sheriff Nicoll and (his sister) Mrs. Allen, the Commissioner of Police, C. Pearson, Esq., M.P., Mr. Under-Sheriff Millard and Mrs. Millard, Mr. Under-Sheriff Wire and Mrs. Wire, J. T. Delane, Esq., the Rev. Charles Marshall (chaplain to the Lord Mayor) and Mrs. Marshall, W. D. Starling, Esq., D. H. Stone, Esq., &c. After the dinner a magnificent ball was given in the Egyptian-hall to about five hundred, who had been previously invited. Supper was served in the old ballroom at twelve o'clock, and the company separated at a late hour of the morning.

EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY, 1851.—The first meeting of the royal commissioners for promoting this object was held at the close of last week, at the New Palace, Westminster. His Royal Highness Prince Albert presided, and the attendance was very numerous. We understand that the main business transacted related to the preliminary contract which had been entered into between the Society of Arts and the Messrs. Munday. The commissioners are of opinion that the contract which had enabled the proposal to be brought to its present state, and had guaranteed the carrying into effect the proposed exhibition, was of a strictly reasonable and, indeed, of a very liberal character; but, in accordance with what appeared to be the wishes of the public, they decided to give notice of its termination, and to place the whole undertaking upon the basis of a general subscription, public feeling having been so strongly expressed in support of the exhibition as to render any such contract now quite unnecessary.——A circular has been addressed by the executive committee to the mayors of all the towns within the United Kingdom having a municipal constitution, announcing to them the issue of the royal commission, and inquiring whether a local committee has been appointed within the town, and requesting that, if no local committee has been formed, the mayor will communicate with the principal inhabitants for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in their opinion, the circumstances of the town render it advisable to appoint a local committee. The document concludes thus:—"The executive committee will feel obliged if you will transmit, at your earliest possible convenience, the full names and addresses of the local commissioners recommended by your committee, together with a specification of the particular interest they are chosen to represent,* in order that the same may be submitted to her Majesty's Commissioners. I shall also be obliged by being furnished with a complete list of the committee named for your town, should such not already have been sent to me. I have further to inform you that, if your committee desire to be furnished with the publications in reference to the exhibition which the executive committee may issue, they will cause them to be sent to you upon receiving your application for the same.—I have the honour to be, &c., MATTHEW DIGBY WYATT, Secretary of the Executive Committee."

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF DESIGN.—Wednesday having been appointed by the Commissioners of her Majesty's Board of Trade for the exhibition of drawings, paintings, modellings, and designs of the students, executed in the school during the present year, and also for the distribution of prizes to the successful students, a deputation from the Board of Trade attended at Somerset-house at two o'clock. The deputation consisted of the Right Hon. H. Labouchere, M.P., Earl Granville, Sir D. Le Marchant, Bart., &c. There was a very large attendance of noblemen and gentlemen present. The Right Hon. H. Labouchere, who presided, after expressing the satisfaction he felt at the progress the school had made, delivered the prizes to the successful competitors. A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr. Redgrave, R.A., was then given to the President and Vice-Presidents of the Board of Trade, who returned thanks, and the meeting broke up.

MARLBOROUGH-HOUSE.—The sale of the valuable furniture and effects of Marlborough-house, belonging to her late Majesty the Queen Dowager, is expected to take place in the first week of February.

ST. PANCRAS VESTRY.—A very numerous meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras was held last week at the New Vestry Rooms, King's-road, Camden-town, for the purpose of considering two very important questions, namely, the supply of gas on the application of a deputation from the Great Central Gas Consumers' Company to lay their mains in the parish, and the propriety of joining the Metropolitan Parochial Association for securing a better and cheaper supply of water.

ALDERMAN HUMPHERY AND HIS CONSTITUENTS.—On Tuesday morning a number of gentlemen, inhabitants of St. Saviour's, St. George's, St. Olave's, and St. Thomas's, Southwark, had an interview, by appointment, with Alderman Humphery, M.P., for the purpose of hearing from the hon. gentleman an explanation of his conduct in Parliament during the last session. The hon. gentleman now having given a full and satisfactory account of himself, the meeting separated with a full appreciation of the services of Alderman Humphery, as well as of the courteousness with which he had met them.

DEPUTATION TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON THE TEA DUTIES.—On Tuesday, at one o'clock, Sir Thomas Birch and Mr. Cardwell, members for Liverpool, accompanied by gentlemen representing the interest of Liverpool, Edinburgh, and Glasgow, had an interview with Lord John Russell and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the noble lord's official residence in Downing-street, on the subject of the reduction of the duty on tea. Lord John Russell stated that Government could not be expected to give an immediate and definite answer on a question involving so many points of importance. He assured them that the subject should receive the best consideration of himself and his right hon. colleague, the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The members of the deputation thanked his lordship for the courtesy with which he had received them, and retired.

WHITTINGTON CLUB AND METROPOLITAN ATHENÆUM.—The annual soirée of this flourishing club took place on Tuesday, and was attended by the largest number of ladies and gentlemen that we have ever seen on such an occasion; in fact, every room in this large establishment was crowded almost to inconvenience. The object of the annual meeting of the members of this club is twofold—business and pleasure. Charles Lushington, Esq., M.P., the president of the last year, took the chair soon after eight o'clock, and delivered a short and neat address on the objects of the society, particularly pointing out that the Whittington Club gave to our wives and daughters the means of enjoying themselves in congregated bodies, who meet for the enjoyment of literature, learning, and innocent amusement, which no other club affords. He paid a high compliment to its former president, Douglas Jerrold, Esq., to whom he gave credit for being the founder of the club. After the address a concert took place, under the management of Mr. J. A. Novello, who sang Moore's "Vale of Avoca" expressively. Miss Rainforth sang "Auld Robin Gray" and "My love is like the red red rose" charmingly, and had an encore. Miss Anne Romer, a young lady whose reappearance in London we hail with much pleasure, sang the gipsy song of "I'm a merry merry Zingara" with great effect, and was deservedly encored; but the gem of the evening was her "Barney O'Toole," accompanied by herself on the pianoforte, one of those *naïf* Irish songs for which she is famed; she gave it with such arch effect and feeling that she commanded a loud encore, and, though evidently suffering from cold, sang it a second time with increased effect. There were other ladies in the list of singers, the cause of whose absence was explained and apologized for, and for whose songs other music was substituted. The meeting then by acclamation re-elected the Hon. ex-President as president for the current year; and, to the delight of many hundreds of ladies as well as gentlemen, preparations were made for opening the ball, which did not terminate until Wednesday morning had advanced towards day. Putman's double band were the musicians. A very choice collection of articles of vertu, pictures, and curiosities was exhibited; and a galvanic apparatus was worked by one of the members for the amusement of such ladies and gentlemen—and there were many—who had courage to submit to a galvanic shock, to the great amusement of the lookers-on.

CHARING-CROSS HOSPITAL.—The committee of this institution have just issued their annual report, in which they state that the beneficial influence of the charity has been greatly increased during the past year, in the course of which 18,500 indigent sick persons were admitted on the books for relief, at a cost of £2458. 3s. 6d.; of these, 1116 were in-patients, and 17,384 were out-patients (many of whom were visited at their own homes, and the greater part were restored to the blessings of health and to their occupatious for the support of their families). These, with the cases reported in former annual statements, make a total of 167,758 sick and needy individuals who have partaken of the advantages of the institution from its commencement, in 1818, to Dec. 31, 1849. It may be interesting to the friends of humanity to learn that, exclusive of 1496 patients received by recommendatory letters from governors and subscribers, during the last year, as many as 17,004 were freely admitted without any recommendation whatever. The committee then express their regret that, in consequence of the demands on the funds of the hospital, they are greatly in need of augmentation, which they will doubtless receive when it is recollected that, within the last fifteen years, 131,329 patients have been relieved, at a cost of £36,270. 10s.

REORGANIZATION OF THE CHARTIST MOVEMENT.—The "first grand metropolitan meeting for the year 1850," as the placards have it, of the National Charter Association, was held on Monday evening, at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P., occupied the chair. The hall was densely crowded with persons of the true Chartist type.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, 1065 deaths were registered in the metropolitan districts; for the second week of ten previous years (1840-9) the average, corrected for increase of population, is 1260, the deaths having ranged in that week from 929 in 1844 to 1457 in 1849, at which latter period the mortality was much increased by influenza, then on the decline. The deaths in the present return are, therefore, less than the average by 195. The mortality from smallpox, though it shows a tendency to increase, is still less than half the average. The only complaint which is now fatal to a considerable extent is bronchitis, from which 25 children under 15 years, 31 persons between 15 and 50, and 64 at 60 years and upwards, died in the week.

THE WEATHER AND THE PARKS.—A great number of ice accidents took place during Sunday, but none of them were of a fatal or very serious nature, being principally from falls. Several persons were rendered insensible, and conveyed to the receiving-house of the Royal Humane Society, where, after receiving every attention, they were sufficiently recovered to be enabled to walk home. The thermometer during Sunday night, in exposed situations, fell as low as 24 degrees, or 8 degrees below freezing point, and during Monday morning it was down to 20, the highest elevation attained being 28; but last evening the mercury was fast descending, showing every probability of another night of severe frost. The barometer stood in the morning at 29·0, but towards the evening was gradually rising. The wind veered to different quarters in the course of a few hours, but in the evening was nearly due east, and blew exceedingly cold, with strong gales. The various ornamental waters in the royal parks were visited by thousands of persons during Monday, but far below the number who flocked to the same places on Sunday. Every precaution was taken by the officers of the Royal Humane Society to prevent accidents on the ice, and, although very few immersions happened, a great many parties were seriously injured by falling whilst sliding, and their heads, coming in contact with the points of the skates, were cut open. A very bad accident of this description took place in St. James's-park. A young man, whilst amusing himself on the ice, was tripped up, and, falling with his forehead on the point of another's skate, the flesh was laid bare, and the back of the eye exposed. Mr. M'Cann, the surgeon to the society, promptly attended, and did all that was possible for the sufferer, but it is feared that the unfortunate individual will lose his sight. Several scientific evolutions were performed by the members of the Skating Club, on the Long-water in Kensington-gardens, which were witnessed by some thousands of persons, who, despite the extreme cold, lined the bridge over the Serpentine and the several banks along the river. The frost continued with undiminished severity throughout Monday night, the thermometer at the Royal Humane Society's receiving-house in Hyde-park falling at one period as low as 22 degrees, that is 10 degrees below freezing point. Towards Tuesday morning the strong easterly wind which had prevailed during the previous twenty-four hours moderated. As the day advanced, it veered round to the northward, and the temperature, though still very low, became less intensely cold.—The frost has proved of very short duration. There were symptoms of a change in the temperature during Tuesday night, and at an early hour on Wednesday morning the thermometer gave unmistakeable evidence of the fact, the mercury rising even in exposed situations two degrees above freezing point. As the day advanced, 36 and 37 degrees were marked, and the principal thoroughfares, which for two or three days had been in a very satisfactory condition for travelling, presently became almost impassable from an accumulation of mud and melted snow. The lovers of skating, &c., thronged the various ornamental waters in the parks in undiminished numbers, but the state of the ice after noon very materially affected their enjoyment, and only the most ardent had the courage to pursue the diversion through the afternoon. A slight fall of snow, which melted as it fell, made matters still worse. The quantity of floating ice in the Thames was on Wednesday so great that the navigation of the river was almost entirely stopped. The above-bridge steamers gave up running altogether, and very few barges were out. The thaw which now prevails will, however, soon set this matter right.

PROVINCIAL.

HIGHLAND AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—At the annual meeting of this great national institute last week, the Duke of Roxburghe in the chair, Lord Blantyre and Lord Douglas were elected vice-presidents in the room of the Earl of Haddington and the Earl of Rosebery, who retire.

OLD COLOURS OF THE TWELFTH, OR ROYAL EAST SUFFOLK, REGIMENT OF FOOT.—Last week a very gratifying tribute of respect was paid to the incumbent of St. Mary-le-Tower, Ipswich, the Rev. W. Nassau St. Leger, by the Royal East Suffolk Regiment of Foot. On that day the reverend gentleman received a magnificent piece of plate, with an inscription of the most flattering kind, in acknowledgment of his zealous care in preserving the Colours of the "12th" from injury and neglect.

BIRMINGHAM.—We congratulate our townsmen (says *Aris's Birmingham Gazette*) on the election of Mr. James Corder to the important and responsible office of clerk to the guardians of the poor of this parish, feeling satisfied, from the very efficient manner in which that gentleman has discharged his multifarious duties for the last four months, that the guardians have made a wise choice, and that Birmingham has secured the services of a talented and zealous officer. Although there were several candidates, Mr. Corder's election was almost unanimous.

LIVERPOOL.—Shortly after eleven o'clock on Monday morning, the packet-ship Guy Mannering, Captain Edwards, in leaving the Princes-dock, for the purpose of proceeding to New York, grounded astern on the north edge of the dock gut, near the outer gates. Captain Edwards had the water in the casks started, and everything removed to lighten the ship; but, although four steamers were made fast and tugged at her till the tide began to recede, she remained firmly fixed.

THE FORGERIES ON THE MONMOUTHSHIRE BANK.—Henry New, horsedealer, of Ledbury, one of the parties proved to have uttered the forged notes at Monmouth, has been apprehended in Birmingham, by Police-Superintendent William Shead, of Ledbury, and has been taken to Monmouth, where he has undergone an examination.

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* *e. g.* A. B., (name of place), (name of post town), representative of calico printing.
C. D., &c., Representative of silk weaving.
E. F., &c., Representative of machinery.
G. H., &c., Representative of glass manufacture.
I. K., &c., Representative of agriculture.
L. M., &c., Representative of ship-building, &c.

THE LATE CHAPLAIN OF AYLESBURY GAOL.—JOHN TAWELL'S CONFESSION.—At the Epiphany Sessions at Aylesbury, just held, a motion was brought forward to grant an annuity to the Rev. Mr. Cox, the late chaplain of the County Gaol, who was compelled to retire in consequence of his refusing to divulge to the magistrates the nature of the confessions of John Tawell, the Quaker (murderer of Eliza Hart, at Salt-hill). None of the magistrates present at a very full bench, except the mover and seconder, Mr. Barker and Dr. Lee, held up their hands in favour of the motion, which was consequently lost. Mr. Cox is said to be in very distressed circumstances.

THREATENED COMMITTAL OF THE POSTMASTER OF LIVERPOOL FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In the Bankruptcy Court at Liverpool last week, Mr. C. B. Banning, the postmaster at the Liverpool Post-office, was summoned to answer a charge of having refused to comply with an order, issued by Mr. Commissioner Stevenson, directing him to forward to Mr. Cazenove, the official assignee, all letters which might come to the post-office directed to George Olney, who has recently been declared a bankrupt, and who has absconded. In support of his refusal to comply with the order of the court Mr. Banning exhibited the instructions of the Post-master-General, which he considered himself bound to obey, whether he infringed the law or not. Mr. Evans, who appeared on behalf of the official assignees, then intimated his intention of applying for a warrant for the committal of Mr. Banning to Lancaster Castle in the event of his persisting in his refusal. As Mr. Banning still declined to depart from his instructions, Mr. Evans moved for his committal to prison for contempt of court, under the 124th section of the Bankruptcy Consolidation Act. Mr. Commissioner Perry, in giving judgment, said that great delay in bankruptcy proceedings had arisen in consequence of the London Post-office authorities throwing obstacles in the way of the act being carried out. He should at once order a warrant to be made out for the committal of Mr. Banning to prison for contempt of court in refusing to deliver up the letters. Mr. Banning, then, considering the judgment of the court a sufficient protection for him in delivering up the letters, handed them over to the official assignee.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

MORE SAVINGS BANKS DEFALCATIONS.—The general inquiry into the affairs of savings banks, which the painful revelations at Rochdale caused to be instituted, and the lengthened period which has elapsed without any other wrong dealings being made public, induced us to hope that the case which had directed so much of public attention to the management of these institutions was the only one of the kind that could come to light, and was, in fact, the only one existing. We deeply regret, however, to say that another very serious case of fraudulent appropriation of public money has been discovered within the last few days, the large sum of at least £10,000 having been abstracted by the actuary of the St. Helen's Savings Bank by the very same means as those adopted by Mr. Haworth at Rochdale, viz.—by keeping a duplicate set of books, one (private) showing the actual state of the financial affairs of the bank, the other (public) made up to suit his purposes. And, strange enough to say, it appears that the system of fraud now brought to light had commenced certainly in the year 1833, if not before, and most likely has been carried on for twenty years without being discovered! The actuary's name is "Johnson."

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A melancholy accident occurred at Cowan Head (says the *Westmorland Gazette*) at the close of last week. A boy named Dent, employed at Mr. Cropper's mill, was amusing himself on the mill-dam, when the ice gave way, and the lad went under. Mr. James Robinson, foreman at the mill, a son of the Rev. W. Robinson, of Burneside, made a courageous attempt to rescue Dent. As soon as he had seized the boy the ice gave way beneath him, and before those on shore could render assistance he also went under the ice. A ladder was brought, but to no purpose, and it was not until an hour had passed that a boat and drag were procured, and the bodies were recovered.

ACCIDENT FROM GUNPOWDER.—Last week a lad engaged on the West Riding (Yorkshire) Railway tunnel at Bank-house-wood, near Salterhebble, unthinkingly left a can, containing about 12lb. of gunpowder, in a blacksmith's shed temporarily erected on the works. The blacksmith and his assistants were not aware of this dangerous addition until between eight and nine o'clock, when an explosion took place, which took the roof off and burnt four of the men, three of them very seriously. It is conjectured that the can had been battered in the tunnel, and had a hole in it, through which a spark must have communicated with the powder. Mr. Harrison, surgeon, was quickly sent for, and the men were removed to their houses, where, under his professional assistance, they are now, we believe, doing well.

ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—A very lamentable accident happened on Saturday morning last near the Bow station of the Eastern Counties Railway, which terminated fatally to John Rodda, a smith, in the employ of the company. It appears that shortly after eight o'clock on the morning in question the unfortunate man, who resided at Old Ford, got upon the line a short distance on the Essex side of the station at Bow, for the purpose of walking down to the company's works at Stratford, where he was employed. He was pursuing his way, apparently on the down side of the line, when the driver of the engine attached to the 8.10 down train from Bishopsgate station noticed the deceased. The steam whistle was immediately sounded, and the usual precautions adopted to alarm the unfortunate fellow as to his dangerous position. Whether he heard the approach of the train, or was mistaken on which side of the line he was traversing, does not appear at present. To bring the train to a halt was impossible, and in a few minutes it came in contact with the unhappy man, the whole train apparently passing over him. As may be imagined, the body was found to be shockingly mutilated, the head was frightfully crushed, and the arms and legs severed and otherwise injured. The poor fellow's death was, no doubt, instantaneous. A shell being procured, the body was removed to the Five Bells public-house, and the coroner of the district intimated his intention of holding an inquest. Not the slightest blame is imputed to the company's officers. The deceased, in walking along the line, had acted contrary to the company's regulations. He was about 35 years of age, and was a married man.

ACCIDENT ON THE ICE IN THE VICTORIA-PARK.—A most alarming accident took place on Sunday afternoon in the Victoria park, Bonner's-fields, Bethnal-green. The ornamental water, occupying an area of twelve acres, which was frozen over, was covered with people, and upon that part of it near the entrance the skaters and sliders were unusually numerous. About four o'clock the ice suddenly gave way, and a frightful scene took place. There were nearly 100 persons precipitated into the water; many were clinging to each other, and others held fast by the blocks of ice. The shrieks and cries for assistance were most fearful. The people on the banks of the canal rendered every possible assistance, and dragged many of the sufferers from the ice. One man, regardless of the inclemency of the weather, pulled off his coat, hat, and waistcoat, and plunged into the water, and rescued several men and boys. He returned again and again to the sufferers until he was nearly exhausted. The struggles and cries of the people were continued for some time, until it was believed all were saved from a watery grave. Many of them were quite benumbed with cold, and were taken to the neighbouring taverns and public-houses, where every attention was paid them. Some hastened to their homes in their wet clothes, and many reports were abroad on Monday that some of them were in a hopeless state. It was also stated that two persons were missing, and that they were drowned beneath the ice. So great was the confusion when the ice gave way that it is impossible to state with certainty whether any perished or not; but during the whole of Monday numerous inquiries were made by the relatives of persons who had left home on Sunday with the avowed intention of amusing themselves upon the ice in the Victoria-park, and who had not returned, and there is much reason to fear that some lives were lost. Two lads named Waller, the sons of Mr. Waller, late an inspector of the K division, and now messenger of the Thames Police Court, were upon the ice when it gave way. They were immediately separated from each other, and left in ignorance of each other's fate until they reached home very nearly at the same time. One of them was dragged out of the water by a man who perilled his own life in doing so. The other was floating on a block of ice for some time, until a man who was struggling in the water caught hold of the edge of it and dragged him under it. They had nearly fallen victims when some bystanders dragged them out of the water and brought them on shore. Several hours elapsed before they were restored. Many similar heart-rending scenes occurred. The agony of the people on shore, the struggles of the numerous individuals in the water, and the shrieks and calls for aid were most fearful, and will be long remembered by those who witnessed it.

AFFRAY WITH POACHERS.—On Saturday morning last, about three o'clock, a very serious affray (says a Westmorland paper) took place between four notorious poachers and three keepers in the employ of Pudsey Dawson, Esq., of Hornby Castle. For some time past a great deal of game has been bagged by these marauders, and Mr. Dawson, determining to put a stop to it, ordered his keeper, Mr. Richard Sutton, to procure assistance, and, if possible, to bring the fellows to justice. On the morning above mentioned, at about half-past two o'clock, the keeper and two men, named Enoch Knowles and John Hersy, proceeded towards the preserves, and on entering the great park, which is only about a quarter of a mile from the castle, they became aware that mischief was going on not far from where they had placed themselves. The keepers went up to them, and then the affray commenced. The result was the defeat of the watchers, all of them receiving tremendous blows from the guns of the poachers, which knocked them senseless, and rendered them unconscious of what had happened afterwards; Sutton's head was dreadfully fractured, remaining almost senseless during the greatest part of the day. Hersy was the first to regain his senses, and found his companions quite unable to proceed home. He gave the alarm, and, assistance being procured, the poor fellows were taken home. At first both Sutton and Knowles's lives were despaired of, but they have come round, though slowly, and some hopes are now entertained of their ultimate recovery. The remains of three gun-stocks were found where the struggle took place, and a cloth cap belonging to one of the poachers, the inside of which, from the mark of blood, showed that the owner had not escaped unhurt.

GAMEKEEPER SHOT.—Some days ago, about four o'clock, a labourer in the employ of Mr. Heath, farmer, was passing (says the *Nottingham Journal*) along an occupation road, adjoining Newton Wood, in the parish of Tibshelf, in the county of Derby, and, on looking through the gate at the end of the road, he observed a man lying on the ground in the field; he went up to him for the purpose of ascertaining who it was, and discovered that the man was in the midst of a large pool of blood, and quite dead. The man immediately went and procured some assistance, and removed the body (which turned out to be that of William Thorpe, gamekeeper to the Rev. F. Sharpe, of Tibshelf) to his house, where, on examination, it was found that he had been shot just above the right knee, the shot having torn the artery open and bled him to death. It was soon afterwards ascertained that six men, who had the appearance of poachers, four of them having guns, had been seen in the vicinity only a short time previous to Thorpe's body being found, and, he also having been seen thereabouts after three o'clock the same afternoon, it was suspected that they were the parties who had been the cause of the poor fellow's death. Information was accordingly immediately forwarded to the police at Mansfield, of the occurrence. Superintendent Picker and police constables G. Radford and Page went in search of the suspected parties, and, after great exertions, succeeded in taking the whole six. The names of the prisoners are William Beighton, Henry Alsop, George Marshall, Thomas Marshall, James Ward, and Moakes, all of Hucknall-under-Huthwaite, Nottinghamshire. Some of them appear to feel the awful nature of the crime they have perpetrated, especially Alsop, who it is suspected was the cause of Thorpe's death.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday morning last, shortly before eleven o'clock, an awful instance of sudden death took place in North-street, Finsbury. At the period mentioned, a gentleman, who, but a few moments previously, had been seen walking rapidly in the direction of the City-road, was observed to stagger and fall to the ground. Several persons ran to his assistance, and the unfortunate man was immediately conveyed into the house of a respectable tradesman near at hand, while medical assistance was sent for. Mr. Coulton, a surgeon, resident in Clifton-street, promptly attended, but life was extinct before his arrival. On searching the deceased's pockets, a gold watch and appendages, cash, banker's checks, and other property were found, as well as a card-case, containing cards bearing the name of the "Rev. Spencer Thornton, Wendover Vicarage." From a letter in one of the deceased's pockets, it was also surmised that he was son-in-law of James Du Pre, Esq., of Stone-dean, near Beaconsfield, father of Mr. Caledon George Du Pre, M.P. for Buckinghamshire. An officer was immediately despatched to the town residence of Mr. Du Pre, in Portland-place, with instructions to communicate what had occurred. About twelve o'clock he returned with Mr. Du Pre's coachman, who immediately identified the deceased as the reverend gentleman above named. The unfortunate deceased had, it appeared, only just arrived in town by the Eastern Counties Railway, from a visit to his uncle, Mr. Abel Smith, M.P., of Woodhall-park, Herts, and he is supposed to have been proceeding to the residence of his father-in-law, in Portland-place, when his death occurred. The deceased, who is not more than forty years of age, has left a widow and eight children to deplore his loss. He has been incumbent of Wendover since 1837, and was greatly beloved by his parishioners. The vicarage of Wendover is in the gift of the Lord Chancellor.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN SPITALFIELDS.—A fire of a very destructive character broke out at a late hour on Sunday night, upon the premises belonging to Mr. Mitchell, a furrier, at No. 26, Great Pearl-street, Spitalfields. The flames, when first discovered, were raging furiously in the workshops at the top of the premises. An alarm having been given by the policeman on duty, the inmates of the different surrounding habitations succeeded in making their escape, many parties with nothing on except their night-clothes. In a very brief period several engines belonging to the London establishments arrived. By that period, however, the flames had made such progress that they were mounting through the roof high above the other house-tops, threatening destruction to the surrounding property. Fortunately the mains of the East London Company yielded an abundant supply of water, which enabled the engines to set to work most vigorously, by which means the fire was prevented reaching the adjoining property, but it could not be extinguished until the workshops of Mr. Mitchell, and the valuable stock of furs, were entirely consumed, and other damage done by fire, water, and hasty removal. The origin of the disaster could not be accounted for. Mr. Mitchell was insured for stock in trade, &c., in the Atlas Fire-office, and the buildings were insured in the Sun office.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT GREAT BARFORD.—At the close of last week a fire was discovered (says the *Bedford Times*) on the farm premises occupied by Mr. W. Grant, and the following property destroyed, viz.:—About 55 loads of wheat, 33 quarters of barley in the straw, 1¼ quarter of oats in the granary, two store pigs and some poultry, a quantity of farm implements, and a part of a threshing machine. The estimated damage is about £200; besides which two corn barns, granary, stables, and other out-buildings were consumed. Indeed, such was the rapidity of the fire, from the buildings being so very old, that they were razed to the ground in little more than an hour. Too much praise cannot be given to the labourers for their extraordinary exertions.

MERTHYR.—ATTEMPTED MURDER.—Last week, at night, a diabolical attempt at murder was made at Aberdare. It appears that, for some time past, the greater number of the sea-coal men at Cadlys and other works have struck for an advance of wages. Some, who thought better of the matter, continued to work, despite the threats of the others. Owing to these threats, which the colliers so often receive as they leave work, there is a vast amount of ill feeling existing between the two parties. Late at night the house of William Jenkins, Mill-street, was visited by, it is supposed, a gang of the "strikers." The first notice given of there being any one outside was a stone thrown with considerable violence at the door, evidently for the purpose of attracting the attention of Jenkins, who was then in bed, and getting him to the window. Immediately after a shot was fired through the window, luckily without injuring the intended victim. The miscreants, thinking by the silence maintained in the house that their deed was accomplished, decamped; and, though every exertion has since been made by the police force to find out the guilty party, no clue has yet been obtained. On examination of the premises some slugs, with which the gun must have been loaded, were found in the bedpost, and within a few inches of the head of Jenkins. Three colliers are now under examination for having threatened other colliers, as they were leaving work, with severe punishment if they continued working. Unless some agreement is made between masters and men, we are afraid this occurrence will be but the prelude to others. £20 reward has been offered for the apprehension of the men who committed this outrage.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER AT NORTH SHIELDS.—Robert Galbraith and John Wiers, two loose characters, apprehended at a lodging-house in the Bull-ring, were brought before the North Shields magistrates, charged with being concerned in a highway robbery and attempted murder upon the person of Mr. Veitch, a railway clerk at the Newcastle and Berwick Railway station in that town. Mr. Veitch appeared in court and gave his evidence. He left his home at about half-past five, and proceeded to his office; when he got halfway up the road he was attacked by two men, a tall one and one much shorter and stouter. They knocked him down, but he recovered and felled the shorter man; the other then made a plunge at him with a sharp instrument, from which, in warding it off, he received a severe gash on the palm of his hand. During the scuffle the shorter man recovered, and the two scoundrels then made a desperate attack upon him, got him down, and attempted to cut his throat, but, in consequence of the thickness of a shawl which he had about his neck, were prevented from inflicting a fatal wound, though they made a large incision in his double chin. They rifled his pockets of a sovereign, ten half-crowns, a fourpenny-piece and a threepenny-piece, and then ran away. He was exhausted with loss of blood, but recovered soon after and crawled down to the New-quay, where he was met by a man who took him home. He could not swear to Galbraith, but thought that Wiers resembled the shorter man who attacked him. They were remanded.

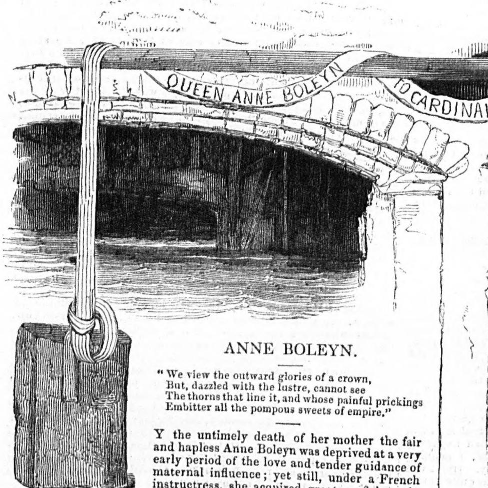
MURDER AND FORGERY.—GLASGOW JUSTICIARY COURT.—Margaret Hamilton was, last week, placed at the bar charged with theft, forgery, and murder, in the month of June last, in the house in Kirk-street, Strathaven, occupied by Jean Hamilton, a widow. The prisoner feloniously stole a bank deposit receipt for the sum of £20, in favour of the now deceased Jean Hamilton, daughter of and residing with the widow Hamilton. She was further charged with having, on the 21st of June last, indorsed the document with the name of Jean Hamilton, and procured the same to be cashed in the office of the Bank of Scotland. The third charge in the indictment was that, on the night of the 7th or morning of the 8th of July, the prisoner administered to the younger Jean Hamilton a quantity of arsenic or other poison in some articles of food, or in some calomel, magnesia, or other medicine, in consequence of which she expired on the 8th of July. The jury gave in a verdict, finding the prisoner guilty, with the exception of the theft, but, by a majority, recommended her to mercy. Lord Cockburn sentenced her to be hanged at Glasgow on Thursday, the 31st of January.

IRELAND.

The *Nation* has a very virulent comment upon the suggestions of some friends of Mr. John O'Connell, in Limerick, to raise a fund by subscription for the relief of that gentleman from pecuniary difficulties in which he has stated himself to be placed, and which compel his retirement from parliamentary life. But this attack is most unfair on Mr. O'Connell, because the editor of the *Nation* must have seen, in a published letter of Mr. O'Connell, that he repudiated the suggestion of his injudicious friends; and it is not because a man has prepared an editorial attack upon another with which either his spleen or his vanity may be pleased that he is to send it forth to wound, he does not know how far, the feelings of he does not know how many, while he is conscious that the whole is falsely based.

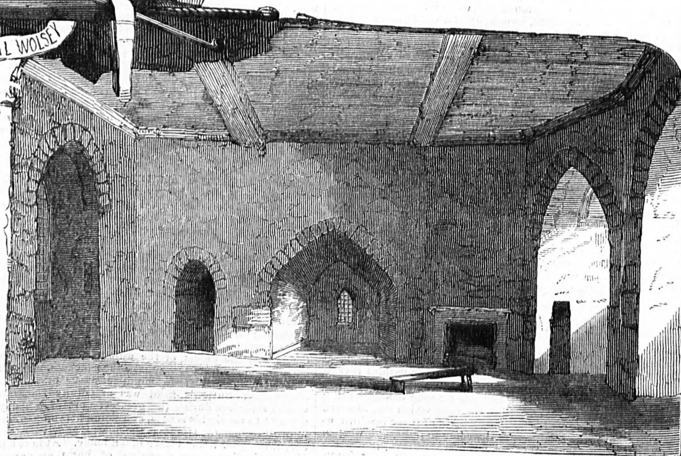
DREADFUL OUTRAGE.—One of those hideous deviations from the common feelings of humanity that have long been, unhappily, characteristic of the county of Tipperary, is described as having occurred near Newport, in that county. The tale, a sad one, is thus told:—A poor starving creature named Magrath happened, either by design or accident, to find himself in a turnip-field belonging to a substantial farmer named Hogan, and in the extremity of his hunger pulled a turnip, and was in the act of ravenously devouring it, when Hogan suddenly pounced upon him, seized, and was dragging him to the police station for the *robbery*. The poor man begged forgiveness, said he was starving, and that hunger alone had driven him to the act. Hogan, however, persisted, and, during the scuffle that ensued, a neighbouring farmer came up, and remonstrated with Hogan, who then let go his hold, and, the poor man having walked off a few paces, Hogan, who carried a loaded gun, pointed it at him, and drove the contents into his arm and side. The perpetrator of this cold-blooded act of ferocity is stated by the *Evening Mail* to have been apprehended and kept in custody until the fate of the poor sufferer, who is described to be in a dangerous state, shall be decided.

Letters of the Queens of England.



ANNE BOLEYN.

"We view the outward glories of a crown,
But, dazzled with the lustre, cannot see
The thorns that line it, and whose painful prickings
Embitter all the pompous sweets of empire."



STATE PRISON IN THE TOWER.

BY the untimely death of her mother the fair and hapless Anne Boleyn was deprived at a very early period of the love and tender guidance of maternal influence; yet still, under a French instructress, she acquired great proficiency in music, needlework, and other accomplishments. While even quite a child she constantly corresponded with her father, Sir Thomas, when he was absent at court or elsewhere, and her letters were fairly written by her own hand, both in her own language and in French. Such acquirements were rare among the ladies of the court in the early part of the reign of Henry VIII., and rendered Anne a desirable attendant to the Princess Mary, Henry's youngest sister, when she was affianced to Louis XII. of France, in 1514. At this time Anne was about fourteen years of age, and she afterwards became maid of honour to the good Queen Claude, to Margaret, Queen of Navarre, and—in an evil hour for the future lot of this lovely and ill-fated being, and for that of many to be connected with her—was chosen to form one in the train of Katharine, Queen of England. The natural fascinations and acquired accomplishments of the young Englishwoman were duly appreciated in the most polished court in the world. Anne is said to have dressed with such marvellous taste that the fairest of the French ladies used none but the fashions set by her, though they could not rival the gracefulness with which she wore them. She was also well skilled in all games fashionable at court. Besides "singing like a syren, and accompanying herself on the lute, she harped, and handled cleverly both the flute and fiddle." But, whether singing or dancing, the most attractive graces appear to have hung about her, and it appears surprising that she should have been permitted to leave the French court without being sought in marriage. But the fair Anne, at the very time when most surrounded by admirers, was least sensible to the pride of conquest. Undeterred by her father's desire that she should marry the heir of Sir Piers Butler, she engaged herself in a romantic love affair with Lord Percy, the eldest son of the Earl of Northumberland; and, as—although her train of admirers was numerous—he was the only man Anne ever really loved, it is no doubt true that his devotion blinded her, as it has been said, to the partiality now displayed for her society by the King. Though unable to marry Anne himself, this selfish monarch determined that no other rival should possess her, and steps were instantly taken, with the sanction of his noble father, to force Lord Percy into a marriage with another lady. The bitter disappointment felt by Anne at the desertion of her lover led her to entertain vindictive feelings against Cardinal Wolsey, an abettor in the court intrigue, which no after submission on his part ever mollified. The manner in which Anne at first repelled the addresses of her royal lover only caused him to seek her love with the more ardour, and the question of his divorce from Queen Katharine began to be whispered about. Anne became a person of great importance in the court circle, and those who had suits to prefer, or favours to obtain, had recourse to her mediation. Suffolk-house was engaged by the enamoured Henry as a residence for the lady of his affections; and here she held levees like a rival queen, with all the pomp of royalty. She had her ladies in waiting, her train-bearers, and her chaplains; dispensed patronage both in church and state, and, as a preparatory step to her future more exalted rank, she was created Marchioness of Pembroke.

After her marriage to Henry in January, 1533, Anne remained in strict retirement; for, in fact, the King was still considered by too many as the husband of another lady. It was not, however, prudent that this seclusion should continue long, as it would affect the legitimacy of the expected heir to the throne, and in June of the same year the marriage was publicly solemnized, and Anne went in state as Queen of England. The details of this, and the ceremony of the coronation, are fully described in Miss Strickland's admirable work, "The Queens of England," and give a startling picture of the gorgeousness of such proceedings during this age of magnificence and profusion. Great was the disappointment of her royal husband when his highly-treasured Anne presented him with a daughter, instead of the anxiously-hoped-for son. So confident had the monarch been of the realization of his passionate desire for male offspring, that in the circular written to the nobility in Queen Anne's name announcing the birth of the child, the word Prince was written in the first instance, and an s added afterwards. The christening of the Princess Elizabeth was attended with the most splendid court pageantry, and when three months old she was proclaimed Princess of Wales. Anne now considered herself to be at the summit of human greatness; and the death of the unfortunate Katharine shortly after led her to believe that her exalted position was to be as permanent as it was splendid. "Now I am indeed a Queen!" was her exclamation when informed that Katharine was no more. But the season was close at hand when Anne, in her turn, was to experience some of the bitter pangs she had been the means of inflicting upon her late mistress. The fickle Henry transferred his affections from his once-adored Anne to one of her ladies. The starry blue eyes and lovely complexion of Jane Seymour made a lively impression on the susceptible King, and Anne began to experience a change in his attentions which she felt most acutely; so much so, indeed, that the cruel shock caused the premature birth of a Prince; and the King, on finding his hopes again blighted, instead of expressing the slightest sympathy for his unhappy consort, is said to have furiously upbraided her with the loss of his boy. "This, and similar scenes, may," as Miss Strickland remarks, "be surely considered as the first act of the royal matrimonial tragedy which a few months later was consummated on Tower-hill." When Anne, on her reco-

My lord after my most humble recomendacions this shall be to gyve unto yo grace as I am most bound my humble thanks for the gret payn and travell that yo grace doth take in stewdying by your wysdom and great dylygence how to bring to pas honorably the great welth that is possible to come to any creator lyving, and in especial remembering how wreched and unworthy I am in comparyson to his highness, and for you, I do know myself never to have deservyd by my dealings that you should take this great payn for me, yet deeply of your goodness I do perseive, by all my friends, and thought that I hade not that knowledge of them, the dayly proffe of your deds doth declare your words and wryting toward me to be trewe. Now good my lord your dyscressyons may consyder as yet how lyth it in my power to recompense you, but all only with my good wyl, the which I assure you that after this matter is brought to pas, you will find me as I am bound in the mean tyme to owe you my servyce, and then look what thing in the world I can imagine to do you pleasure in that, you shall find me the gladdest woman in the world to do it; and next unto the king's grace, of one thing I make you ful promis to be assuryd to have it, and that it is my harty love unfaynyd dewring my lyf, and beyng fully determyned in Godds grace never to change this porpos, I mak an end of this my kinde and trewe meanyd letter, praying ower lord to send you mutch increase of honor, with long lyfe. Written with the hand of her that besytheth your grace to ecept this letter as proffesing from one that is most bound to be

yo humble and
obedient servant

anne boleyn



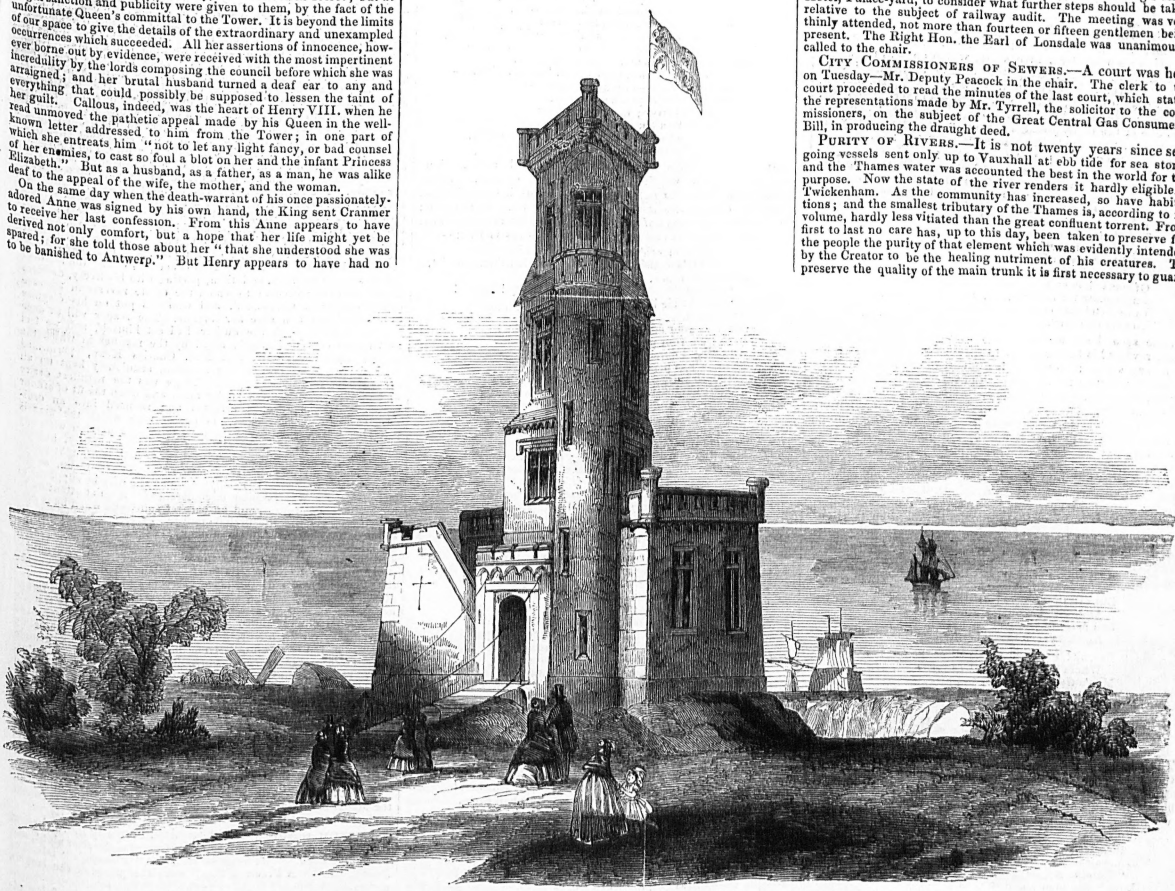
PORTRAIT OF ANNE BOLEYN.

very, found herself suddenly eclipsed by the new star which had risen in her own train, she became very melancholy, and, after vainly endeavouring to procure the dismissal of her rival from court, she withdrew from it entirely, passing her time in the most secluded spots in Greenwich-park. She had not the consolation of her infant daughter's innocent smiles and endearments to beguile her lonely sorrow; for the Princess Elizabeth was nursed in a separate establishment, and the sweet tie of maternity had been sacrificed to the heartless parade of court ceremonial.

The King now became as impatient to free himself of the fetters of his second wedlock as he had been of his first matrimonial bonds, and was at length induced to do so in a far less scrupulous manner. The very facinations and free manners of Anne, which had attracted his fickle fancy and kept him so long enthralled as her captive, were now turned to her disadvantage, and the most infamous reports, many of which received his sanction, began to be whispered about. At first such tales were told cautiously, and received in secret; but at length sanction and publicity were given to them, by the fact of the unfortunate Queen's committal to the Tower. It is beyond the limits of our space to give the details of the extraordinary and unexampled occurrences which succeeded. All her assertions of innocence, however borne out by evidence, were received with the most impertinent incredulity by the lords composing the council before which she was arraigned; and her brutal husband turned a deaf ear to any and everything that could possibly be supposed to lessen the taint of her guilt. Callous, indeed, was the heart of Henry VIII. when he read unmoved the pathetic appeal made by his Queen in the well-known letter addressed to him from the Tower; in one part of which she entreats him "not to let any light fancy, or bad counsel of her enemies, to cast so foul a blot on her and the infant Princess Elizabeth." But as a husband, as a father, as a man, he was alike deaf to the appeal of the wife, the mother, and the woman.

On the same day when the death-warrant of his once passionately-adored Anne was signed by his own hand, the King sent Cranmer to receive her last confession. From this Anne appears to have derived not only comfort, but a hope that her life might yet be spared; for she told those about her "that she understood she was to be banished to Antwerp." But Henry appears to have had no parental ambition had never aimed at her fulfilling a higher destiny than that of becoming the wife of the accomplished and true-hearted Wyatt, the poet-lover of her early youth, and a devoted friend, whose love long survived the untimely grave into which the object of his affections was so mercilessly hurried."

"By my troth
I would not be a queen, verily!
I swear 'tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perked up in a glistering grief
And wear a golden sorrow." SHAKSPERE.



ROYAL VICTORIA TOWER, IN COMMEMORATION OF HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

eace while his victim was unsacrificed, and she shortly received ntimation to prepare herself for death.

It does not appear that Anne ever implored the mercy of her husband. In the letter from which we have quoted, she appeals to his justice, but probably knew his pitiless nature too well to make any attempt to touch his feelings when the result would interfere so materially with his selfish projects.

The hour of twelve was appointed by Henry for the execution of his unhappy consort, and the time was kept a secret from the people until it was at hand. A few minutes before the hour of noon had passed the earthly portals over which she was never again to read, and was led to the scaffold, which was erected on the green within the Tower. She was dressed in a robe of black damask, with a deep white cape falling over it; on her neck she wore the pointed black velvet hood which is familiar to us in her portraits; and excitement of the morning vigil is said to have communicated a rich flush to her cheek and a brightness to her eye, which caused one writer to say that never had the Queen looked so beautiful before. It has also been said that she refused to have her eyes covered, and that when-ever the executioner approached her his purpose was disarmed by their brilliant glances, till, taking off his shoes, and beckoning one of his assistants to advance on one side as he softly came on the other, the Queen was deceived into turning her head from him, and the fatal blow was given. All accounts agree in declaring that she died with great resolution and dignified composure. The warm and graceful palpitating form of this once-fascinating being was then placed in an old elm chest that had been used for keeping arrows, and conveyed to St. Peter's Church, in the Tower, and, in less than half an hour after the executioner had performed his part, was thrust into a grave that had been prepared for her by the side of her murdered brother, Lord Rochford. The true-hearted ladies who had faithfully attended her to the scaffold were her only mourners. The motives for this barbarous judicial murder of one were most unglaringly revealed by the indecorous and inhuman haste with which the nuptials of the heartless despot with Jane Seymour followed—a circumstance which, as a royal marriage could not be solemnized without some little previous preparation, shows a peculiar odium upon the character of the new Queen Jane. Anne Boleyn was in her thirty-sixth year at the time of her execution, and survived the broken-hearted lady she had supplanted the affections of the King but four months and a few days. "Happy," says Miss Strickland, "would it have been for her if

ROYAL VICTORIA TOWER, KINGSTOWN, IRELAND.

We give this week a representation of the Royal Victoria Tower, which is proposed to be erected at Kingstown, near Dublin, to commemorate her Majesty's visit to Ireland. The plan has been set on foot by Captain Hutchinson, R.N., the harbour-master of Kingstown. It will be seen that the design combines great grandeur of outline blended with utility of purpose and stability of construction. The expenses of the erection will be about £5000, to be raised by voluntary contributions.

The tower, it is proposed, shall be surrounded by a dry moat, and approached by a drawbridge on the level of the ground floor, which will contain a large vestibule, to receive on its walls announcements of regattas and other fêtes; also a large public reading and news room, library, spacious billiard and refreshment rooms, &c.

From the entrance-lobby an external staircase will lead to the ramparts, which may be used for band promenades, musical fêtes, and other entertainments, commanding extensive views of the coast and surrounding scenery, and will be on the level of the first floor of the tower, which is to form a spacious club or reading room communicating with the promenade ramparts.

A bold circular staircase from the basement and vestibule of the ground floor, ascends to the library on the floor above, as also to an octagonal apartment over it, which is designed for an observatory, commanding uninterrupted views in every direction; adjoining which is a large circular rampart over the staircase.

The summit of the tower will form a large rampart with circular turrets at the angles, and campanile for staff, to hoist the standard or flag on all memorable occasions.

It is, therefore, proposed thus not only to erect an appropriate memorial which will stand the test of time, and hand down to posterity the gratitude of the country, but by a progressive scale of admission for yearly, quarterly, and monthly subscribers and daily visitors, and a rental for the observatory the tributary conduits; and this cannot be done without diverting from the natural fall (the course of rivers) all pollutions of what kind soever, nor without enacting municipal laws for the regulation of all sewage and drainage.

RUMOURED DEATH OF LOUIS PHILIPPE.—It was rumoured on Thursday night that the ex-King of the French, Louis Philippe, had died suddenly during that morning. In our first edition we give the rumour merely, without at all vouching for its accuracy.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—On Tuesday William Cubitt, Esq., president, was in the chair. The paper read, was "An Account of the Blackfriars Landing Pier," by Mr. F. Lawrence. The next paper read was a "Description of a Timber Bridge, erected over the river Ouse, on the line of the Lynn and Ely Railway," by Mr. J. S. Valentine, M. Inst. C.E.

PAINTING IN CRAYONS.—In addition to the variety of things exhibited at the Bazaar in Baker-street, a collection of portraits in crayons or pastilles, the works of a French artist, M. Magins, who has lately arrived in this country, has been opened to the public. These pictures show a great advance in this style of painting, and very extraordinary effects have been introduced, both as to light and shade, and as to depth of background. As this manner of portrait-painting is comparatively little cultivated in England, it will be matter of surprise to most persons to see how much can be done by materials hitherto neglected. The tints are naturally and beautifully blended, and the various textures of costume and surfaces rendered with the effect of oil painting. The portraits of several known characters are faithfully given, and will be at once recognised, and all are meritorious.

He who has not experienced the friendship of woman knows not half the charms and delight of friendship. Woman possesses the art of embellishing the saddest moments of our life, by unalterable sweetness of temper, constant care, and unwearied attention; she is man's best companion in prosperity, and in adversity his truest friend. Without the society of woman our existence were a blank, our lives barren, cheerless, and comfortless as the wilderness, or, as Campbell has most felicitously expressed it, "a world without a sun!"

FIRE IN A CHURCH.—On Sunday morning considerable damage was caused to the parish church near Croxteth, from an accidental overheating of the flues. It is estimated, however, that the damage will not be less than £200.

for the purposes of Government or any scientific body, upon the lowest average that can be calculated, after paying all contingent expenses, to produce a large income, which it is proposed shall be devoted to the additional maintenance and support of the Dublin Lying-in Hospital.

THE CURRENCY REFORMER.—It has been projected that a circular, bearing the above title, shall be issued weekly; that its pages should be devoted to the discussion of currency and banking, and contain reports of public meetings, original correspondence on these subjects, and extracts from the works of eminent writers on money.

RAILWAY AUDIT.—A meeting of directors of the various railway companies was held on Wednesday, at the King's Arms Hotel, Palace-yard, to consider what further steps should be taken relative to the subject of railway audit. The meeting was very thinly attended, not more than fourteen or fifteen gentlemen being present. The Right Hon. the Earl of Lonsdale was unanimously called to the chair.

CITY COMMISSIONERS OF SEWERS.—A court was held on Tuesday—Mr. Deputy Peacock in the chair. The clerk to the court proceeded to read the minutes of the last court, which stated the representations made by Mr. Tyrrell, the solicitor to the commissioners, on the subject of the Great Central Gas Consumers' Bill, in producing the draught deed.

PURITY OF RIVERS.—It is not twenty years since sea-going vessels sent only up to Vauxhall at ebb tide for sea store; and the Thames water was accounted the best in the world for the purpose. Now the state of the river renders it hardly eligible at Twickenham. As the community has increased, so have habitations; and the smallest tributary of the Thames is, according to its volume, hardly less vitiated than the great confluent torrent. From first to last no care has, up to this day, been taken to preserve for the people the purity of that element which was evidently intended by the Creator to be the healing nutriment of his creatures. To preserve the quality of the main trunk it is first necessary to guard

LITERATURE.

Meroth, or the Sacrifice to the Nile. A Tragedy. By R. W. Hume. Piper, Paternoster-row.

With materials for a very splendid tragedy, we have no higher praise to award to "Meroth" than that it is a remarkable production. Out of many plays which of late years have seen the light—and some of them the footlights—there are few that equal this in fineness of conception, though we must admit that few of them display the same deficiency of skill.

Meroth is the chief priest of Memphis, and speaks to us as the type of perverted knowledge. Egypt is visited by pestilence, and the oracle declares that the plague and famine shall remain till her Beauty and Lore have been sacrificed to the Sacred River. *Alcibiades* and *Socrates* being present in Egypt, the latter excites the envy of *Meroth*, and is marked by him as the victim who is to represent Egypt's Lore. This forms the subject of the fourth and fifth acts—the first, second, and third being occupied by a love story, which ends in the sacrifice of *Eudora*, *Euclid's* daughter, as the representative of Beauty. This story is briefly told. *Calmar*, the pupil of *Meroth*, bears an unrequited affection for *Eudora*, who loves *Alcibiades*. The second scene sees him tending *Eudora's* flowers; and here occurs one of the many poetical gems of which this tragedy has a larger share than the bulk of its contemporaries:—

"Oh, love! thy labour's bliss!
Thou art a master whom thy slaves adore,
A conqueror whose captives court their chains.
Thy prison is a grot, where blooming hang
(All glowing like the rosy-tinted morn)
The blushing firstlings of life's earliest fruit.
Thy territories are enchanted grounds,
And amorous shepherds rove delighted there,
Spell-bound with joy. There, on soft sighs, delight
Perfumes the fragrant airs, or melts in tears
Of speechless ecstasy, which, like pure dews,
Impregnate the rich ground; and bursting forth
In new and rare creations, seem to them
To gem this earth with hues surpassing heav'n's."

In the second act we have an incantation scene, in which *Meroth* reveals his future career to *Alcibiades*. There are some fine passages here; though it is difficult to see why the scene was written, except for the purpose of introducing them. We proceed, therefore, with the story. *Eudora* is wooed by *Alcibiades*, and won. The match, however, is speedily broken off. *Alcibiades* resolves to depart with his fleet the next morning; but *Eudora* refuses to leave her father, who is ill. The hero resolves to devote himself for the future to glory. *Eudora* relents, and, returning to the room in which she had left him, despairs at finding him gone. This scene is but slightly worked out, and would be worth nothing but for a song, which is pretty enough to bear being extracted. An Æolian harp sounds in the casement for a moment, and then is silent. *Eudora* sings:—

"Why art thou silent, gentle harp?
Why sleeps thy magic tone?
Hath wanton Zephyr left thy chords,
And from thy music flown?
But grieve not thou! he'll soon return,
And, with his downy wing,
Fan perfume through the harp he loves,
And kiss each tuneful string.

"But, ah! what charm can cheer the maid
Whom love's soft breath awakes,
Man's frail inconstancy to prove,
To learn that he forsakes?
Again, no more the broken chords
May yield a fond reply,
The tones, once sweet, are mournful now,
In trembling sighs they die."

The pestilence and famine continue to rage, and the people clamour for food. *Calmar*, contrary to *Meroth's* commands, distributes at the palace gates the remains of a feast. *Meroth* rebukes him, and a dialogue ensues, from which the following is worth reading:—

"*Calmar.* There's not a prize on earth
I'd sooner strive for than the poor man's pray'r:
Benevolence receives her pay on earth.
"*Meroth.* Ay, beggars' thanks—the service of the lip;
Love in the mouth and envy in the heart.
But you are young; you'll not believe me now,
Nor learn from one who speaks unwelcome truths;
From one who's read in the black leaves of life
The fearful secrets of the human heart.
But age shall teach what now you will not learn,
And force you to confess my judgment just,
And ratify its justice.
"*Calmar.* Never, never!
What molten gold is priceless as the tear
Of joy on sorrow's cheek? What gem so rich
As the bright smile which, with a peerless ray,
Suns the sad brow of rugged misery?
They beggar earth's best treasures; nay, they pass
As current coin in heav'n.
"*Meroth.* Boy! boy!
I spoke of its rewards on earth alone.
But go, I cannot fetter thee. Command
E'en as thou wilt. Go, feed your pensioners.
How, like a cherub on the wing to bear
Some cheering message to a fallen world,
He speeds to his glad task."

But the sacrifice of Beauty is now about to be made. The fairest daughters of Egypt are to draw the fatal lot from vases placed before the altar of Isis. *Calmar* warns *Eudora* to avoid the third vase; but, weary of life, she resolves to select it, the first choice being hers. She enters the temple. *Calmar* exclaims—

"Look! behold!
How like a prophetess inspired she stands,
Free from the taints of earth; her thoughts above,
Piercing her home, the sky, and tracking far
Her sinless soul through the blue ether's waste."

The third act ends with her death, and gives us the first scene having anything worthy the name of action. The whole story is, indeed, badly contrived. We have plenty of the dull part of it; but that which would have been touching is unworked.

The fourth and fifth acts are the finest of the whole. But here, again, admirable opportunities have been thrown away. The main interest is in the composition, in which the poet often soars to a flight reached but by few of his contemporaries. We would instance the invocation of the fourth act, too long to be extracted. *Meroth* learns from *Moloch*, whom he has raised, that he shall yet embrace the son he had sacrificed to the fallen angel for the gift of knowledge. He learns, too, that he or *Socrates* must be the victim to represent Egypt's Lore; and upon this he resolves to destroy the sage by poison. To effect this purpose he chooses *Calmar* to present the drugged cup, as least likely, from his innocence, to suspect him. He sends for him, and while the messenger is gone looks from his window and sees him.

"Yes! there he wanders, by the cedar grove,
His fav'rite haunt; in meditation deep
O'er some imaginative paradise
Created new by spangled fancy's power.
Such are the visions and the hopes of youth,
Which, like the luminary of the night,
Tinges with its own beauty all the scenes
Its rays delusive reach. Ah! trust them not,
Their garish tinselled gilding but deceives;
That peerless sky will soon be overset
With sorrow's clouds and grief's soul-withering gloom,
The glittering landscape fade, and nought be found
But herbless wastes and wildernesses dire.
Wake from thy trance, fond youth, 'tis all a charm—
A baseless shadow—a delusive dream—
A mockery of ne'er performèd hope,
Deceiving to betray; more distant far
From life's stern truths and cold realities
Than is, from the parched traveller's scorched lip,
The shining surface of the false mirage."

But *Meroth* betrays himself by the hurried and anxious instructions with which he commissions *Calmar*. When *Socrates* and *Alcibiades* enter, and *Meroth* bids his pupil hand the goblet, *Calmar* lets it fall. The guests take their leave; and *Meroth* turns upon *Calmar* with disappointed rage, and kills him. *Moloch* appears and claims the body as his victim:—

"He is thy son; can't thou not read in him
His mother's smile? Thou gav'st me what thou could'st,
His moral frame.
"*Meroth.* My son? no—mercy! mercy!
"*Moloch.* He is thy son.
"*Meroth.* No! I will plead no more.
Cheer on your damnèd host, accursèd fiend!
Back from your prey! I scatter to the winds
All faith; I dare damnation, and defy
Thy pow'r to part us now.
"*Moloch.* Thy threats are vain.
Thou'rt in our pow'r, and that frame is mine.
"*Meroth.* Oh, righteous heaven! thy doom severe is just.
Didst thou not say I should embrace my son,
Mine only son, and with a father's love,
Knowing him mine, be blest on earth once more?
"*Moloch.* Thou dost embrace him, mortal; should'st thou doubt,
Thou can'st behold upon his breast the brand,
Mine image, and my sign, by thee impressed
Indelible till death!
"*Meroth.* Forgive me, Heav'n!
"*Moloch.* Murd'rer of thy son, thine only son,
Think'st thou repentance can o'ersway such guilt?
"*Meroth.* Oh! fear me not—I'm thine. Pardon there's none;
I ask it not—I need it not. Despair
O'ercomes all fear; and for that senseless clay,
'Tis thine. Go—take it from a parent's sight.
Heav'n's bolt has fallen to harden. Go—depart.
Hah! 'tis the talisman—the holy rock!
Dear boy—beloved—on thy guileless breast
It shall for ever rest. Go!—Take thy prey.
What, art thou, too appalled? Child of my youth,
Not e'en thy clay shall be a fiend's sport.
I swear by all that men and demons dread,
By Sinai's rock, and by the holy law,
While I exist, dear boy, thine earthly frame—
So beautiful, fair emblem of thy mind—
Sacred shall rest beneath that holy charm.
Hah! I might howl for mercy; but 'tis this
Which mocks your might. Away, I say; avaunt!
Thou can'st not part us yet. My time will come,
I know; but 'tis not yet. My son! my son!"

The talisman is a cross, fashioned from the stone of Mount Sinai.

With this scene the play should have ended so as to sacrifice *Meroth* and his son at the same time. There is powerful writing in the fifth act, and, in spite of bad construction, it will amply repay perusal. *Socrates* is saved by a trick a little unworthy of tragedy; and the play ends with *Meroth's* death and the rising of the Nile. It is certainly a remarkable work; and, when the imagination or the passions are called into play, the verse is full of thought, and admirably measured. In the familiar scenes, and when the business of the tragedy has to be carried on, it is, on the contrary, lame.

THE DRAMA.

DRURY LANE.—This theatre continues its prosperous career, and, under the able management of Mr. Anderson, seems likely once more to be established permanently as a truly national theatre. It is quite cheering to all true lovers of the drama to see this superb temple again filled by delighted audiences to witness the representation of some of the finest efforts of dramatic genius, and in a way, too, that leaves nothing to be desired. On Monday "The Lady of Lyons" was again performed, and, as might be expected, with improved effect. In the company at Drury Lane there are so many new actors, and some little time must elapse before they all become acquainted with each other's peculiarities, so as to enable them to act well together. We congratulate Mr. Anderson upon his good fortune in obtaining such an actress as Mrs. Winstanley to supply the place of Mrs. Glover; we had feared that, when Mrs. Glover should have retired from the profession, a void must have been left not easily filled up; but that fear is now banished in the person of Mrs. Winstanley, a lady in every way qualified to receive the mantle of our old favourite. Her *Madame Deschappelles*, with Miss Vandenhoff's *Pauline* and Mr. Anderson's *Claude Melnotte*, completed an *ensemble* not to be paralleled on the modern stage. "As You Like It" is still in great favour with the audience, and it appears likely to continue so for some time to come, with the incomparable *Jaques* of Vandenhoff, the graceful and forcible *Orlando* of Anderson, and the naïve *Rosalind* of Mrs. Nisbett. Bishop's beautiful glee of "What shall he have that killed the deer?" is the musical hit of the piece, and is encored with an enthusiasm most flattering to the composer and to the vocalists who execute it. "The Lady of Lyons" was again given on Wednesday. Of "Othello" we shall speak fully next week. The successful pantomime of "Good Queen Bess" improves nightly in effect, and in drawing continually increasing crowds of laughter-loving holiday folk.—Our readers will be happy to learn that the accomplished tragedian, Mr. Vandenhoff, who met with a severe accident last week, is now in a fair way of recovery. His shoulder was dislocated by a fall when in the act of stepping into his carriage; but, fortunately, no bone was broken.

HAYMARKET.—On Tuesday evening Mr. Buckstone's new and original comedy, entitled, "Leap Year, or the Ladies' Privilege," was produced. The talented and ingenious author has, to make all clear to his audience, inserted in the bills the following lines:—"This comedy was suggested by an extract from an old volume dated 1601, and entitled, 'An Act to Amend the Laws of Courtship and Matrimonie.' 'Albeit it is now become part of the common law in regard to the social relations of life, that as often as every bissextile year doth return, the ladyes have the sole privilege of making love unto the men, which they doe either by wordes or lookes, as unto them seemeth proper; and no man will be entitled to the benefit of clergy who doth refuse to accept the offer of a lady, or who doth in any wise treat her proposal with neglect or contumely.'" If the aim and end of comedy is, as it were, "to hold a mirror up to nature," this drama is no comedy; for, although there is much to amuse, the manner in which that amusement is produced has no nature in it. Besides showing life as it really is, there ought to be an aim at working out a moral. Now the moral, if there be one at all in "Leap Year," is of a very questionable sort. Theodore Hook has said in more than one of his works, that "wrong can never come right." And, if it be an admitted act of "wrong" for a lady to marry her own footman, no ingenuity of authorship can transform that "wrong act" into one of "right"; we therefore, at starting, object to the ground upon which the author has built his plot, which was somewhat after this fashion. The principal female character is a *Mrs. Flora Flowerdew*, a young widow, who, by the will of her husband, is compelled to marry another within a limited period, under pain of forfeiting her estate. The suitors who present themselves are distasteful to her, and she, moreover, cherishes a secret passion, much to her own shame, for her—footman. With great reluctance she confesses this passion to an Irish female friend; but the warm-hearted confidant, instead of seeing any difficulty in the matter, advises the widow to take advantage of leap year, and ask the footman to bestow his hand upon her. This is actually done; the footman kindly accepts the lady, and then, parting with his livery, declares that he is the gentleman to whom the estate reverts in the case of her continued widowhood, and who has put on his disguise to win her heart and save her fortune. The reader will at once see the difficult task the author had set himself, and we feel that his success was greatly aided by the manner in which the actors, particularly Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, performed their parts. Mr. Kean, as the footman, sedulously kept up all the exterior of formal respect. There was the manifest desire to be a civil, well-behaved young man, and when the fit of ardour came on it was at once arrested and reduced into an ordinary expression. The scraps of poetry with which the part is interlarded are the only vehicles for declaring a passion with any directness, but these were followed by such mannerly, humble "exits," that the puzzle into which the poor lady is brought by her mysterious menial was perfectly accountable. Mrs. Kean, as the lady, realizes to the life the struggle which she may be supposed to feel under her very peculiar circumstances. A quiet attention to the footman's discourse, and an earnest solicitude when he is censured by others, are the prelude to her self-knowledge, which she acquires but slowly. A little soliloquy, in the course of which the dreadful truth flashes upon her, and she endeavours to reason against it, so as to disprove the existence of her own feelings, could not be surpassed for its force and its minuteness. Amongst the other characters of the piece there is a kind of "fast man," played by Mr. Buckstone, whom the widow allows to remain in her house, and address her as a husband, in order that she may test his matrimonial qualifications. This same gentleman is afterwards taken off by the Irish lady, acted by Mrs. Fitzwilliam, who boldly proposes marriage to him, that she may set a wholesome example to her more modest friend. Then there is a timid elderly suitor, played by Mr. Keeley, who is frightened by anonymous letters, and persecuted by a furious old maid (Mrs. W. Clifford), who believes in astrology, and does not hesitate to make disturbances in strange domiciles. Further, there is a foppish suitor, represented by Mr. Selby, who, when rejected by the fair widow, coolly produces a bill in which the loss of time and expenses of courtship are charged as regular items. At the conclusion a call was made for the actors and author. The curtain again rose, and Mr. Buckstone gave out the piece for repetition amidst loud plaudits.

ADELPHI.—"The Willow Copse," "Frankenstein, or the Model Man," and "Mrs. Bunbury's Spoons," have been the performances of the week.

LYCEUM.—Novelty is not required here any more than at the Adelphi, the same pieces being performed night after night, and week after week. "He would be an Actor," Planché's "Island of Jewels," and "A Practical Man," were the pieces of the last six nights.

PRINCESS'S.—"King Jamie" loses nothing of its attractive power. The operas have been the same as last week—"Giovanni," "Lucia," "Mina," and "King Charles the Second." The houses have been excellent, particularly at second price.

MARYLEBONE.—This theatre has, to a degree, changed its style of performances: it now resembles more the Adelphi than any other theatre, pieces of excitement, and extravaganzas, having taken place of tragedy and comedy. During the week have been represented, "Nicholas Nickleby," "The Artful Dodge," and the pantomime called "Harlequin Fairyland."

SADLER'S WELLS continues its steady legitimate course under the able management of Mr. Phelps. Mr. Tomlins' successful tragedy of "Garcia" has become a standard favourite of this theatre, and very deservedly so. "Calaynos" has been revived here, and ably supported by Mr. Phelps, Mr. H. Marston, Mr. G. H. Dickinson, and Mr. Hoskins; Miss Glynn, and Miss Fitzpatrick. "Harlequin and the Green Dragon of Wantley" is performed every evening.

OLYMPIC.—Mrs. Mowatt's comedy of "Fashion" increases in attraction, and has, with the pantomime of "Laugh and Grow Fat," been performed every evening during the week.

STRAND.—This pretty little theatre has a good share of public patronage. "The Clandestine Marriage" and "The Rose to Ruin" have been admirably acted. It is a great treat to see the veterans, Farren and Mrs. Glover, play together. Although time has evidently laid his hand upon each, they show their mettle to the last. "Diogenes" still is found here making his search after that scarcely-ever-to-be-found commodity, *honesty*, and, with his lantern, lights and delights his audiences.

FRENCH PLAYS.—"Le Val d'Andorre" has been repeated, and our favourable opinion of new artistes has been fully confirmed. M. Chollet will become a great favourite at this house. Mlles. Charton and Guichard are already such. On Wednesday "Zampa ou la Fiancée Marbre," was produced here, and with complete success. It is one of the best of Herold's operas, and, if not filled with great compositions, still contains many beauties. If we remember rightly, Chollet was the original *Zampa*, and an excellent performance his certainly was. Charton, as *Camille*, was charming; as was also little Guichard, as *Ritta*. The theatre was most fashionably filled, and the performances went off to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned.

CONCERTS.

LONDON WEDNESDAY CONCERTS. — These popular entertainments continue their prosperous career, the liberal and conscientious spirit in which Mr. Stammers conducts them being duly appreciated and rewarded by the public. The London Wednesday Concerts have already contributed in no inconsiderable degree to the dissemination of a purer musical taste amongst the masses than formerly existed, and this fact alone establishes their claim to our support. The programme of Wednesday evening contained selections from Mendelssohn's music to "A Midsummer Night's Dream," and Donizetti's "Don Pasquale," in which Mr. Sims Reeves sang the popular serenade, "Com e Gentil," with such exquisite taste as to elicit a rapturous encore. He subsequently repeated, by desire, the "Adelaida" of Beethoven. Mrs. A. Newton's execution of the grand and extremely difficult aria, "Se mierto il tuo sdegno," from Mozart's opera, "The Seraglio," was truly admirable, and richly merited the great applause bestowed upon it. Herr Ernst played, for the second time, his new "fantaisie" upon airs from the "Prophète." It is one of the best works of the kind he has produced, and his wonderful performance renders it immensely effective. Herr Thalberg, in his grand fantasia upon "Masaniello," created the usual amount of astonishment and enthusiasm, Herr Formes received the honour of an encore in Schubert's "Wanderer," as did Miss Poole in no less than three songs. Miss Lucombe was also highly successful, and the concert gave great satisfaction.

MR. ALLCROFT'S CONCERT AT EXETER-HALL.—The Grand Concert of Mr. Allcroft went off most triumphantly. The list of vocalists included the names of Miss Catherine Hayes, Miss Rainforth, Miss Birch, Miss Poole, Miss Huddart, Miss Bassano, Miss A. Taylor, Miss A. Romer, and Miss Van Millingen; Messrs. H. Phillips, W. H. Harrison, Leffler, Marres, and H. Drayton. To these were added the Hungarian vocalists, who gave some of their favourite choruses. Miss C. Hayes chiefly distinguished herself by her delicate execution of the "O Luce di quest, anima." In the instrumental performances scope was given for the talents of Ernst, Thalberg, and Vivier. The solos of the last-mentioned artist commanded, as always, enthusiastic applause; and Ernst and Thalberg, besides separate solos, gave a grand concertante duet, composed by Thalberg and De Beriot, on airs from "Les Huguenots."

MUSICAL AND THEATRICAL ON DITS.

ST. MARTIN'S-HALL, LONG-ACRE.—Mr. Willy gave his fourth concert at the above very elegantly-built little music-hall on Monday evening last. The performances were very choice and well executed, but a little more variety, we think, would have been more gratifying than the selection Mr. Willy made; for instance, in the first part we had Beethoven's grand quintet (No. 1, in E flat), by two violins, two violas, and violoncello: a very delightful composition, but it is too long for such an assembly, being in four movements, and occupying a great deal of the time of the evening. Willy, in the first violin part, was exceedingly graceful and effective; the other instrumentalists were Messrs. Zerbini, Westlake, Ward, and Reed; Miss Kenneth, and Miss Lyon. The first part finished with a concerto, by Bach, on the pianoforte, played by Mr. W. S. Bennett in excellent style. The second part opened with Mendelssohn's grand quartet (in D major),—also, we think, too long, though particularly well played.

BEETHOVEN-ROOMS, HARLEY-STREET. — (Under the immediate patronage of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.)—M. Alexandre Billet gave the first of three Classical Séances Musicales on Tuesday evening. The first part comprised a grand trio in B, op. 97, piano, violin, and violoncello, MM. Billet, Sainton, and Rousselot (Beethoven); grand air, "Der Freischutz," Mlle. Magner (Weber); sonato (in C major), op. 38, piano, M. A. Billet (Clementi.) In the second part we had a grand quatuour in B minor, op. 3, piano, violin, tenor, and violoncello, MM. Billet, Sainton, and Rousselot (Mendelssohn); "Ave Maria," Mlle. Magner (Maurice Levy); "Romances sans Paroles," Venetian barcarolle, 5me. livre, No. 5, du 2me. livre, and "Spring Song," 6me. livre, piano, M. A. Billet (Mendelssohn); "Marches pour Piano," à quatre mains, MM. Levy and A. Billet (Beethoven). The conductor was M. Levy. The concert went off with triumph, amidst the applause of a delighted auditory, Sainton, Rousselot, and Billet being all most effective, supported by M. Levy and Mlle. Magner.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BLACK POACHERS.—A few days since, as the gamekeeper of W. J. Watts, Esq., of Teignmouth, was shooting, at Kingsteignton, two partridges flew across the road, and immediately afterwards two crows. Each crow killed his bird, and the keeper picked them both up.

A RIGHT ROYAL FISH.—A splendid sturgeon arrived at Billingsgate last week from Scarborough, weighing nearly 400lb., and measuring ten feet in length and five feet in girth. The regal stranger was purchased by Mr. Sweeting, fishmonger, of Cheapside, in whose shop it attracted the admiration and wonder of all passers-by. Mr. Sweeting sent the first and finest cut of the fish as his loyal tribute to her Majesty. The remainder has been sold at 6d. a pound.

THE SOUP KITCHEN IN LEICESTER-SQUARE AND HAM-YARD, WINDMILL-STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Broughton, the magistrate, has received, under the direction of Mr. Charles Cochrane, a large package of soup tickets for the use of the poor distressed. The following is a copy of a letter forwarded by the secretary, Mr. Jones:—

"Leicester-square Soup Kitchen.

"SIR,—Having had the pleasure of observing your name among the list of the visitors to this institution, and understanding that you expressed your-self much pleased with its objects, I beg respectfully to forward to you soup-kitchen tickets for such deserving persons or families who may apply to your court for protection and relief. Permit me to add that, should any of the distressed applicants be female servants out of place, distressed needle-women, or persons of a similar class, and whom you may consider deserving your solicitude, we shall be glad to afford them shelter at our asylum, and assist to procure them employment or situations. Perhaps, sir, you would be good enough to instruct one of your officers to send some vouchers with the parties coming to us from your court. I beg further to add that, as far as the limited means of our humble institution will admit, all applicants to us recommended by any of the police magistrates will receive every care and attention.

"I have the honour to be, sir, your obedient servant,

"JOHN JONES, Sec."

SALE OF THE AUTOGRAPH OF MILTON.—On Monday the sale by auction of the library of the late Mr. John Poynder, one of the Middlesex magistrates, was concluded, when among the property disposed of was the first edition of the plays of the immortal Shakspere and an autograph of the illustrious Milton, &c. The work to which was attached the autograph of Milton was entitled "Arati Solenses Phœnomena, cum scholiis Gr." which had been in his possession, and which, in itself, was of no particular value. The autograph signature was as follows:—"Jo. Milton. Pre 2s. 6d.; 1631." On the the title page were the words—"Cum sole et lunâ semp. aratus erit." There were also numerous autograph annotations interspersed throughout the book. After an active competition the lot was sold for £40. 10s. The first edition of the plays of Shakspere was knocked down for £35. 10s.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG LAIRD.—A few days ago one of the oldest and most respectable families in the north of Scotland, the descendants of the celebrated Lord President Forbes, and the present possessors of the extensive estates of Culloden, was thrown into a state of confusion and anxiety, in consequence of the elopement of the younger brother of the laird with his brother's scullery maid. The young gentleman is only about twenty years of age, and the fair damsel who won the heart and secured the hand of the gallant youth is a young Highland lass of the same age, who possesses considerable personal charms. Upon the discovery of the flight of the fugitives the hue and cry was immediately raised, and messengers were despatched in every direction to overtake them. The youthful and loving couple were traced along the Highland road to Perth, and from thence to Glasgow. On their arrival at Glasgow, the youthful pair were immediately married. The pursuers were just two hours too late; and, the bridegroom said he had made his choice, and resolved to live and die in the society of his blooming bride.

ANOTHER DOCTRINE OF INSANITY.—Mr. Wakley (says a contemporary) has contributed his mite of confusion to this much confused subject. A drunken fellow died suddenly in Islington, and his wife complained at the inquest that she had tried unsuccessfully to get him into the lunatic ward at the workhouse—the surgeon would not certify his insanity:—"Mr. Wakley, seeing that gentleman in court, asked him why he did not give a certificate of the unsoundness of the man's mind.—Mr. Pearce replied that he never noticed a deficiency of intellect, although he saw him almost daily during his illness.—Mr. Wakley: His wife has sworn that he was a drunkard, and I hold that all such characters are mad, and ought to be placed in confinement. No one possessed of rational mind will get intoxicated.—Mr. Pearce: If I were called on to certify in such cases there would be a clearance of half the neighbourhood.—Mr. Wakley: The evil is great, and sorely to be lamented. However, we have no hesitation in saying that such unfortunate individuals ought to be confined and treated as lunatics.—Mr. Pearce: You must bear in mind, sir, that if I were to certify unjustly in a case of insanity I should make myself liable to a penalty of £100, which I am sure would be enforced were I to do as you wish.—Mr. Wakley: I contend that you would be justified."

A RETREAT FOR WIDOWS.—There is at present in Bridgend (says a *Perth* paper) a tenement entirely occupied by widows. The ladies number seven, some having families and some not; and so strange are they in their peculiarities that they would almost tear a man to pieces if he ventured to approach their domicile. They are to hold Auld Handsel Monday in a manner becoming their cccentric notions: having engaged a widow cook, widow waiting-maid, widow general superintendent, and all invited guests are widows. What a congregation of widows the supper party will present!

LABOUR AND POOR FUND.—The following statement has been published in the *Morning Chronicle*. The sums disbursed are under the direction of Mr. Jones, the hon. secretary, or of the Special Correspondent of the journal:—

Received.

On account of special cases	£214	5 0
Ditto ditto general fund	313	0 2

Expended.

On account of special cases	£137	17 0
Ditto ditto casual cases	132	4 10
For blankets, flannel, and other articles of clothing	45	19 9
For bread	49	2 5
„ coals	10	5 2

Balance in hand.

Special Fund	76	8 0
General ditto	75	8 0
	£151	16 0

EX NIHILO NIHIL FIT.—A correspondent of the *Morning Post* says:—"Some period of time (see note at foot) must be supposed to have elapsed before we need think of any computation or method of expressing that computation. Let us suppose that we are in the first year of the Christian era; to denote this *first* year we write 1, and this we continue to do till the year is ended, when we write 2; while this second year is *in transitu*, we continue to write 2; but when it is ended we write 3. So when the *third* year is ended we write 4; and so in like manner. When the 49th year is ended we write 50, and when the 50th year is ended we write 51. Thus it is quite clear that we have *not* begun a new half century.—F." [The correspondent of the *Morning Post* first proves a case and then denies it. It is quite clear that we HAVE *begun a new half century*. The mere form of writing it down "50" has nothing whatever to do with the *fact*. Fifty years having expired, a new half century begins as a matter of course.]

THE GALLANT "GENT" SCHOOLMASTER, THE YOUNG LADY, AND THE JUSTLY ANGRY FATHER.

On Wednesday, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, *Michael Elijah Impey*, Esq., a gentleman of property, residing in Duchess-street, Portland-place, was charged on a warrant with having assaulted Mr. James Shives, a schoolmaster, living at 14, High-street, near the court.

A solicitor appeared for defendant. The Rev. Charles Baring, rector of All Souls' Church, Langham-place, was also in attendance as a witness. The hearing of the case occupied the magistrate's attention about an hour and a half, and much interest was excited.

Complainant, on being sworn, said: On Sunday afternoon, the 6th instant, between three and four o'clock, I was ascending the stairs leading to the boys' Sunday school of All Saints, when the defendant rushed upon me from behind, seized me by the collar, called me a scoundrel, a blackguard, and a villain, exclaiming also, "If you dare to speak to my daughter I will break your bones!" I told him I would give an explanation, when he said, "I'll give you an explanation; come this way and you shall see Mr. Baring, the rector." On being forced into the school-room I saw Mr. Baring, and he told me I was not to be allowed to remain there any longer. I then went away.

Mr. Broughton: Did you strike the defendant, or make any attempt to do so?

Complainant: I did not.

Mr. Broughton: What business had you at this Sunday school-room, as you keep an academy of your own in High-street?

Complainant: I have been in the habit of teaching there gratuitously, and with the sanction of the rector.

Mr. Broughton: Had defendant ever attacked you before?

Complainant: No, sir.

Mr. Broughton: When you were seized in the way you have described, was Miss Impey, the defendant's daughter, present?

Complainant: She was in the street by the door.

By the Solicitor: On New Year's-day a grand treat was given to all the children, boys and girls, in the boys' room, and Miss Impey was there. I did not speak to her on that day. On Sunday, the 6th, I spoke to her near the church at eleven o'clock. She said to me, "Good morning, sir," and I said good morning also. We had some conversation about the new year's treat to the children; and I said, "I shall, perhaps, be able to see you again;" to which she replied, "Oh, yes." I'll swear that I never made a proposition to meet the young lady at the corner of Duchess-street when the boys' school broke up in the afternoon.

Mr. Broughton: Do you admit or deny that you proposed to meet her after school?

Complainant: I said, perhaps, I should see her, but no time was mentioned, nor was any appointment made. Miss Impey assisted as teacher in the girls' school.

The Rev. Charles Baring said: After the morning service on the 6th inst. Mr. Impey met me, and communicated to me the circumstances connected with this most painful case. He told me that his daughter had been accosted by a man who had expressed a wish that she would meet him at the corner of Duchess-street. I suggested to Mr. Impey that he should come with his daughter as visitors to the school, which they did; and Miss Impey, upon seeing complainant, said, "That is the man." I was exceedingly pained at his disgraceful conduct, and gave him to understand that he would not be allowed any longer to remain as a teacher. He then went away. He at that time made no complaint of having been assaulted by Mr. Impey.

By the Solicitor: I know Miss Impey and her parents. The young lady is about eighteen years of age, of extreme modesty, and I think it highly improbable that she would have been the first to speak in the event of the parties meeting each other in the street. I feel very strongly and painfully upon this subject.

By Mr. Broughton: How long have you known complainant?

The Rev. Mr. Baring: About a year.

By Mr. Broughton: Up to the period of the present transaction I had not heard any thing against his moral character. On the following day he wrote to me, wishing to have an opportunity afforded him for making an explanation, and afterwards he sent a party to me with the same object, but I declined to have anything to do with respect to an arrangement.

Mr. Impey, the father of the young lady, examined: He said that, on his daughter saying to him, "Pa, that's the man," pointing to complainant, he certainly did collar him as he was going up stairs, but he used no more violence than what was absolutely necessary to get him into the school-room. His daughter had spoken to her mother with regard to complainant having accosted her in the way before described. He (Mr. Impey) admitted that he might have used violent language, being much excited at the time in consequence of the statement made by his daughter; and the Rev. Mr. Baring, the highly-respected rector, who was aware of all the particulars, publicly expelled the complainant from the school-room, and told him that he must not think of entering it again.

The worthy magistrate, who had listened most patiently and attentively to the case, asked if the young lady, who would be the most important witness, was present, or would be produced to give evidence?

The solicitor, after a short conference with the defendant, asked the magistrate if, in the event of Miss Impey being brought forward, he would take her evidence in a private room?

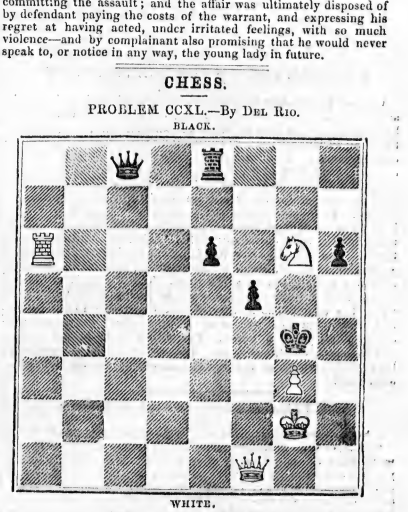
Mr. Broughton: Certainly not; any one who comes as a witness in a case must make their statement publicly. There is no distinction of persons known here.

Mr. Broughton, after remarking upon the whole of the evidence adduced, came to the conclusion that defendant was not justified in committing the assault; and the affair was ultimately disposed of by defendant paying the costs of the warrant, and expressing his regret at having acted, under irritated feelings, with so much violence—and by complainant also promising that he would never speak to, or notice in any way, the young lady in future.

CHESS.

PROBLEM CCXL.—By DEL RIO.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to win in four moves.

GAME CCXI.

Played between Messrs. Kieseritzki and Rousseau.

WHITE (MR. R.).	BLACK (MR. K.).	WHITE (MR. R.).	BLACK (MR. K.).
1. K P 2	K P 2	24. R to K B 3d	Q Kt to K 4th
2. K B P 2	P takes P	25. R takes R	R takes R
3. K Kt to B 3d	R to K 2d	26. R to K B sq	Kt to B 7th+
4. K B to Q B 4th	B to K R 5th+	27. K to Kt sq	Kt to R 6th+
5. K Kt P 1	P takes P	28. K to Kt 2d	K Kt P 1
6. Castles	P takes P+	29. Q Kt to K B 3d	K to B 3d
7. K to R sq	Q P 1	30. B to Q 2d	K Kt P 1
8. B takes K B P+	K takes B	31. Kt takes Kt	Q P takes Kt
9. Kt takes B+	K Kt to B 3d	32. B takes R	P takes B
10. Q to R 5th+	K Kt P 1	33. Q B P 1	K to his 4th
11. Q to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2d	34. Q to R 1	Kt to K Kt 4th
12. Q P 1	B to K 3d	35. Q Kt P 1	Q Kt P 1
13. Q Kt P 1	Q Kt to Q 2d	36. R to Q B sq	K R P 1+
14. B to Q Kt 2d	Q R to K B sq	37. K to R sq	K Kt P 1
15. Q Kt to Q 2d	K to his sq	38. Q P 1+	P takes P
16. K R to B 3d	K Kt to his 5th	39. P takes P+	K takes K P
17. Q takes Q+	K takes Q	40. R to Q B 7th	P takes Kt
18. K R to Kt 2d	K R to Kt sq	41. K takes P	Kt to B 6th+
19. B to Q 4th	Q B P 2	42. K to R sq	B to Q 4th
20. B to Q B 3d	Q B to K B 5th	43. R takes P	Kt takes P
21. K Kt to B 3d	K R to K B sq	44. R to K R 7th	K to his 6th+
22. K R to K Kt 3d	K R P 2	45. K to R 2d	Kt checks
23. Kt takes P	K R P 1	46. K to R sq	Kt to K Kt 4th+

White resigned.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM CCXXXVIII.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to Q R 8th+	R takes Q	4. R takes R+	K to Kt sq
2. Kt to K B 6th+	K to Q sq (best)	5. Kt checkmates	
3. Kt to K 6th+	K to B sq		

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DERBYON, H. W., TYRO.—The solutions are correct.

CAISSA.—The match has terminated in favour of the London Club; we believe the stake played for was one hundred guineas.



PORTABLE CHURCH FOR THE ISLAND OF ST. HELENA.

One of the most extraordinary displays of engineering and architectural skill of the present day is that which has just been completed by Messrs. Winsland and Holland, the eminent builders, of Duke-street, Bloomsbury. It consists of an entire church, capable of accommodating 300 persons, intended to be erected on the rock of St. Helena, for the accommodation of the English residents in that island. The edifice is in the Early English style of architecture, from the design of Mr. Benjamin Ferrey. It is composed of stone, all of which has been hewn into form on Messrs. Holland's premises: this portion of the material is already on its way to St. Helena in the bark Glentanne. The roof and other woodwork of the building, the iron-work, paving slates, &c., are all completed, and will be shipped on board the Juliana in a few days. The dimensions are as follows:—The body of the church is 75 feet long by 30 feet wide, the chancel 25 feet by 18 feet, the vestry 10 feet by 10 feet, and a muniment-room of the same size. The design includes a belfry and a porch. The pulpit is of carved stone, and the seats of stained pine. We need not deceive ourselves by an empty vaunt of the superior cleverness of the Ancients after this!

THE FEMALE NOVELISTS OF ENGLAND.

II.

NOVELS BY THE AUTHOR OF "TWO OLD MEN'S TALES."

"Observe your dreams," said an imaginative casuist, "if you would know the habitual state of your soul." The things in which you feel an interest, your heart's treasures, are to be found as well in those aimless trains of thought, over which will has no control, as in the more deliberate consciousnesses of your waking hours. Keep count, therefore, of your dreams, "if you desire truly to know the state of your morals."

How far these remarks as to our sleeping and waking perceptions (says "The Dublin and University Magazine," from which we borrow these remarks) may be justified by experience, it is not our present purpose to inquire; but there is, certainly, a sense in which we may apply them to the diagnosis of national morals, and be satisfied that they are wise. Dreams cannot bear truer testimony in the case of an individual than popular fictions in that of a people. As the works of imagination are prized in a community, so will be the community they engage and interest. Intellectual power alone cannot achieve ascendency and extensive influence. Wherever great and enduring popularity has been acquired, there is moral sympathy between the author and his readers. It argues well for the character of a people when, in their popular literature, the good is ever found in association with the beautiful.

The eminent success of the works now before us—those by the author of "Two Old Men's Tales"—we regard as a very favourable attestation to the soundness of our public opinion. The author is indisputably a writer of true genius and of great power, but is also one who dedicates high endowments to the service of Him who has given them. The popularity of such a writer is creditable to a people—the productions of such a writer must necessarily exert a beneficial influence over a people prepared to prize them.

It would be a curious and no unprofitable speculation to compare nations one with another, as they may be seen exhibited in those works of fiction which have, from time to time, won the suffrages of a whole people in their favour, and seemed to embody the genius of the nation where they were had in honour. Thus, for example, about the same time, and with a design to illustrate the same subject, the "Optimist" of Voltaire, and the "Rasselas" of Johnson, appeared in the firmament of France and England. [Prevost's "Manon L'Escaut" and Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" were nearly contemporary; and of late days, to answer the challenge of the "Mystères de Paris," "The Wandering Jew," and "Le Péché de M. Antoine," we have had the "Christmas Tales" of Dickens, our own Lever's "St. Patrick's Eve," and the "Mount Sorel" of our author. It would be interesting to trace out and show how the national and the individual are interfused in these performances, and how they thus bear descriminating testimony to the moral, no less than the intellectual, genius of the people they may be considered as representing.

We prosecute no such inquiry—the thought of it was presented to us, as we read one of our author's stories, "Norman's Bridge," and were reminded by it of one of Balzac's purest and most exquisitely finished tales, that of "Eugenie Grandet." We could not resist the persuasion that the genius, not of the authors only, but of their countries also, was discernible in these beautiful stories; and that our own was thoroughly English—the growth of a soil where the culture of religion and truth had been experienced—where the atmosphere of public opinion was such that nothing ignoble or unworthy could flourish in it.

This national character, discernible in "Norman's Bridge," accredits, it may be said, all our author's performances. From the first which appeared, no less than twelve years since, to the last, "Mordaunt Hall," this year's production, our author's nine stories all bear the impress of sterling English morality—all minister to generous emotions, generous scorn of what is base, generous admiration of excellence; but all inculcate respect for principle, by which emotions ought to be governed—all minister to the exaltation of justice.

Let it not be supposed that the stories to which we offer this acknowledgment partake in the least of that description of fable in which persons and incidents appear to have no life or aim but that which is conducive to the moral of their story. Nothing can less deserve the name of allegory than the works of imagination by the author of "Two Old Men's Tales." The characters have their proper identity—their individual distinctions. They are instinct with life and passion of their own—they speak their own language—they exercise their own volitions, and, in the various incidents in which they are engaged, they obey the impulses of their own passions, prosecute their own purposes, and decide by their own judgment, in a spirit of independence, which their author's genius has imparted to them. Some of our readers will remember, no doubt, the name of that gifted prince, hero of one of the "Arabian Nights' Entertainments," who had the power to animate, by his own living spirit, the bodily forms of other beings, and who made no change in the qualities or character of the creatures he raised into a renewed existence. Enough for him to breathe into them a new life; the passions, affections, and propensities he reanimated, experienced no change. Eagle or grasshopper, the rhinoceros or the fawn—damsel, or dwarf, or giant—arose in the life which necromancy imparted, but relinquished no trace or trait of individual character. Such is the sorcery of genius: it imparts the gift of life, and respects the freedom of the agents it has called into being; presiding over their enterprises, rather than arbitrarily dispensing their fortunes. The moral of such stories is not the less valuable that the incidents are natural, and the actors free; but the narratives are liveller, and the conclusions or instruction deduced from them are far less suspicious.

The first production by which our author became known appeared under the title of "Two Old Men's Tales." The favour with which it was instantly received, the hearty encomiums passed upon its pathos and originality and power, naturally led to a hope that it would be followed by many worthy successors. The public "asked for more," and was answered indulgently by a second series of the "Old Men's Tales;" but then came a pause, and, for many years of expectancy, the oracle was mute. How was the silence to be explained? We are not in the secret, but we apprehend the author, or (as is generally surmised) the authoress, who is not a writer by profession, found, within the circle of home, duties and interests to intercept and absorb those processes of thought by which the larger circle of her readers might otherwise have profited. At length the author emerged from retirement. In rapid succession, within the space of a very few years, appeared the "Triumphs of Time," "The Previsions of Lady Evelyn," "Mount Sorel," "Emilia Wyndham," "Father Darcy," "Norman's Bridge," "Angela," "Mordaunt Hall;" and, at each new appearance, the authoress found her world enlarged, new votaries added to her admiring disciples, and the attachment of old followers confirmed into still deeper devotion.

There is one peculiarity which discloses itself unconsciously to the readers of these fine fictions, and which, if the great popularity of the works demanded explanation, would abundantly account for it. You would swear that the author of the "Two Old Men's Tales," and of the various stories which have followed in their train of success, is not what can be called a *novel-reader*. Works of fiction have not been neglected in this writer's varied and extensive course of study; but they have not been permitted to claim more than their due share of attention. Neither the theatre nor the circulating library has fashioned our author's ideas or estimate of life. Both of these agencies, it is probable, have had their part in the discipline her mind has been matured in, but neither of them has attained a mastery over her faculties—she has painted from life itself, and not contented herself with copying copies of it exhibited on the stage or in the pages of romance or novel.

Hence, were it not for that inexplicable property by which truth bears testimony to itself, a determined novel-reader would often feel disconcerted by incidents in our author's stories. Their antitypes are to be found in the realities of existence, rather than in the creations of fancy. Life, not romance, furnishes the precedents for them. But it has been well remarked that life has more wonders to show than fiction would dare to imagine—our author's narratives are in proof. Without the intervention of fabulous machinery—through the power of no other agents than those over which the will of man exerts a legitimate control—through the operation of human passions and affections—they show wonders, marvellous as those which have had Ariosto or Tasso for their historian, and yet so admirably consistent in themselves, and with the properties of real life, that they might be given in evidence in a court of justice, and that twelve wise men upon their oaths would pronounce the testimony true.

The fearless fidelity of our author is not altogether free from attendant inconveniences. In the licence to speak their own language, her *dramatis personæ* make use of expressions which occasionally jar upon our conventional tastes. Words and phrases which we hear as matter of course in real life appear somewhat out of place in the pages of a graceful story. The household words of a cotter's fireside are not always in harmony with the refinements or sentementalisms of the boudoir. Even we, of ruder tastes and habits, have now and then found the dialogue of our author a little too express and literal; and although we find in Wordsworth fidelities no less startling—and although we well remember the homelinesses out of which Lord Plunket's noblest eloquence frequently broke forth—and although the fine taste and severe judgment of that transcendent orator may well plead in justification of a practice which so great a master of his art has at times deliberately adopted—yet we plead guilty to a weakness on subjects of this description; neither the great poet nor the great orator can reconcile us to certain forms of expression which our author has occasionally too literally transcribed. We do not deny the correctness and fidelity of the transcript, but would willingly have seen a dominant word or phrase sacrificed now and then even to the graces of convention.

But these are trivial objections to urge against a great work. If our author has deliberately retained such rustic terms as, in the sustained elegance of her stories, sometimes jar upon us, we have no doubt there are good reasons to be offered in their defence. If, on the other hand, they are inadvertencies in her habitually felicitous diction, we have the assurance which good sense and good taste afford, that they will be "reformed altogether." The reader, we anticipate, who remembers the pure and racy English of our author's style will agree with us in opinion.

MARINERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.—Mr. Henry F. Richardson, F.L.S., has been unanimously elected treasurer to this useful charity.

SALMON FISHING.—The northern rivers were never better stocked with salmon than they were at the close of the fishing season, 1849.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.—Messrs. Baring Brothers and Co. state that, in conformity with the ukase of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, dated 9th of December, 1849, they are ready to receive applications for the loan therein authorized, of £5,500,000 of stock, bearing 4½ per cent. interest.

GENERAL POST-OFFICE, Jan., 1850.—Dating from Sunday, the 13th instant, all post-offices in England and Wales will be closed to the public on Sunday from ten a.m. for the remainder of the day, except in those cases where the delivery commences between nine and ten a.m., when the office must continue open for one hour after the letter-carriers are despatched, and except also in those cases where the delivery commences later than ten a.m., when the office, having been closed at ten a.m., must be reopened for one hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers. And no inland letters will be received on the Sunday except such as are prepaid by stamps or unpaid, for the deposit of which the letter-box will be open as usual throughout the day. Until the closing of the office at ten a.m., or during the subsequent hour after the despatch of the letter-carriers, foreign letters may be prepaid, postage stamps may be obtained, and letters may be registered on payment of the usual registration fee; strangers, renters of private boxes, and those who reside beyond the limits of the letter-carriers' deliveries, may also, while the office is open, obtain their letters at the office window. Except at the times abovementioned no letters or newspapers can be delivered from the office on the Sunday.——As it is desirable that the dates fixed for the sailing of the British contract mail packets between Liverpool and North America should be fully known, the following table has been prepared, showing the days upon which the mail-packets will leave Liverpool and America respectively, and the days when the vessels will be due at the several ports during the present year:—Date of sailings from America—Jan. 9 and 23; Feb. 6 and 20; March 6 and 20; April 3 and 17; May 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29; June 5, 12, 19, and 26; July 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31; August 7, 14, 21, and 28; Sept. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Oct. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; Nov. 6, 13, 20, and 27; and Dec. 4, 11, 18, and 25.—Date of sailings from Liverpool—Jan. 12 and 26; Feb. 9 and 23; March 9 and 23; April 6, 13, 20, and 27; May 4, 11, 18, and 25; June 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29; July 6, 13, 20, and 27; August 3, 10, 17, 24, and 31; Sept. 7, 14, 21, and 28; Oct. 5, 12, 19, and 26; Nov. 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; and Dec. 7 and 21. The branch packet for Newfoundland will be despatched from Halifax on the arrival at the latter port of the homeward packet from Boston; and the branch packet for Bermuda will be despatched from Halifax on the arrival at that port of the outward packet for Boston

THE WORK TABLE.

BY MLLE. DUFOUR.

CROCHET.

CIRCULAR SERVIETTE FOR A CAKE-BASKET.

Materials — *Raworth's crochet thread No.* 30; *pink and green crochet cotton. Penelope crochet No.* 3.

With pink work 12 c s, unite, d c round this ring, increasing in every other stitch; in all twenty-four stitches.

2nd round.—D c without increasing.

3rd round.—7 c s, miss 2, d c into third; *, 4 c s, miss 2, 1 l s into third; 4 c s, miss 2, d c into third; repeat from * all round, finishing with 4 c s, 1 s c into third of 7 c s.

4th round.—D c all round, and twice into the same stitch at the corners, with 1 c s between, over the l s. This forms a square.

5th round.—Commence at corner, c s, °, 7 c s, s c into same stitch, *, 6 c s, miss 3, s c into fourth; repeat from * twice more, which brings it to the other corner; repeat this from ° three times more, and fasten off.

6th round.—Commence on centre of 7 c s, forming corner loop; *, 7 c s, s c *round* the same loop; 6 c s, s c round next loop; 6 c s, s c into next; 6 c s, s c round next; 6 c s, s c round corner loop; repeat from * three times more; fasten off.

7th round.—Begin on corner loop, *, 7 c s into same loop; 6 c s, s c round next loop; 6 c s, s c round next; 11 c s, s c into ninth c s, to form a loop; 3 c s, s c into next loop; 6 c s, s c into next; 6 c s, s c into corner loop; repeat from *.



EMBROIDERY FOR SHIRT FRONT.

8th round (with white cotton).—Commence on a corner loop; *, 15 c s, d c round next long loop; repeat from * all round.

9th round.—D c.

10th round.—1 l s, miss 2, 3 c s, 1 l s into third; repeat all round.

11th round (with green).—Commence on one of the stitches of the last round; 16 c s, 1 l s into sixth stitch; 2 c s, miss 2; 1 l s into third; 2 c s, miss 2; 1 l s into third; 2 c s, miss 2; 1 l s into third; pass the thread under the leaf, °, 3 d c round first; 2 c s, 1 d c, 2 l s, 1 d c round next chain; 1 d c, 2 l s, 1 d c round next chain; *, 1 d c, 3 l s, 1 d c round top loop; repeat from * to ° down the other side of leaf; s c into bottom stitch, d c along thirteen white stitches, and repeat the leaf eleven times more.

12th round.—Commence on the lowest stitch of leaf; °, 5 c s, s c into first l s of scallop; 5 c s, s c into first l s of next scallop; 5 c s, s c in 1 l s of top scallop; *, 7 c s, s c into l s of same scallop on the other side; repeat from * to °, marking the s c into the *last* l s, instead of the first, in going down the leaf. After the last 5 c s, s c into bottom stitch of leaf; 14 c s, s c into next leaf, and repeat.

13th round (with pink.—Commence on the centre of 7 c s at top of leaf; 20 c s, d c into top of next leaf; repeat.

14th round.—2 l s, 1 d l s, 2 l s into same, 2 c s, miss 5; repeat all round.

15th round.—9 c s, s c round 2 c s of last round; repeat.

16th round.—17 c s, s c into middle of 9 c s; repeat.

17th round (with white).—Commence on s c stitch; 5 c s, miss 4, s c into fifth; 8 c s, s c into same stitch; 3 c s, miss 3, s c into fourth; 8 c s, s c into same stitch; 3 c s, miss 3, s c into fourth; 8 c s, s c into same stitch; 5 c s, s c into next s c stitch; repeat all round.

18th round.—Commence on centre of loop of 8; 7 c s; s c round next loop; repeat.

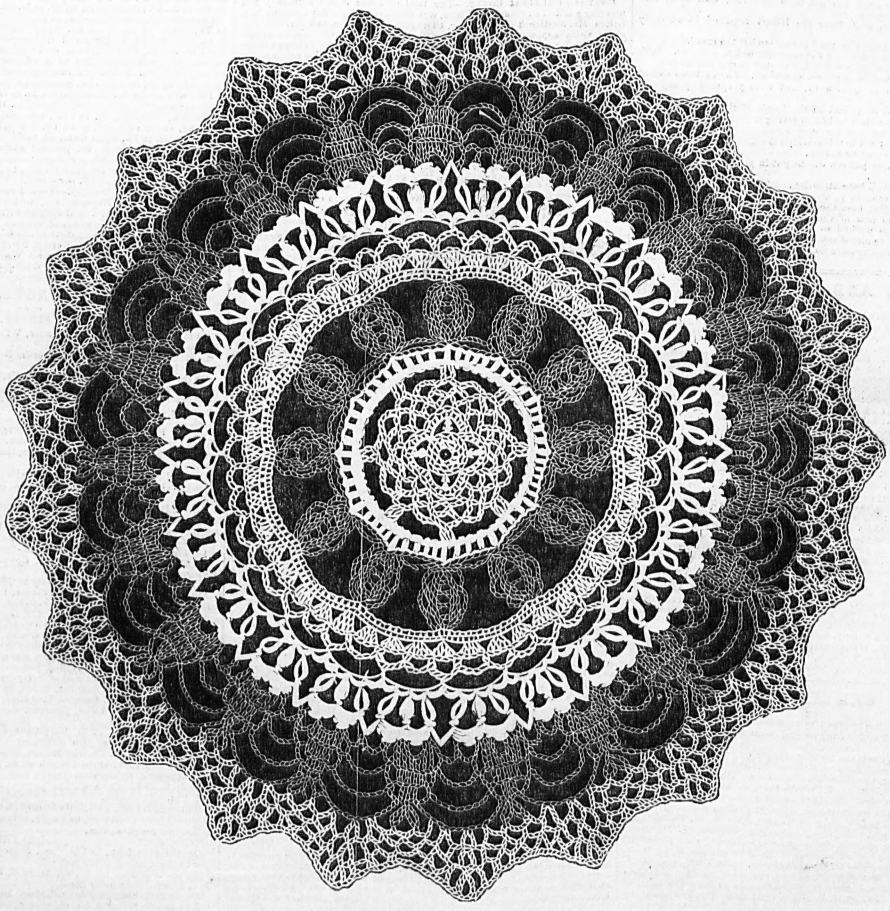
19th round.—Commence on loop of 7, between the two first long loops of 8 c s; *, 1 d c, 5 l s, 1 d c round 7 c s; repeat round next 7 c s; 9 c s, miss 1 chain of 7; repeat from * all round; fasten off.

20th round.—With green commence on centre of 9 c s; 6 c s, 5 l s into centre l s of white; 1 c s, 5 l s into centre of next white; 1 s, 6 c s, s c into centre of 9 c s; repeat.

21st round.—Commence on centre of first 5 l s; 7 l s, which brings it to middle of next 5 l s; *, 7 c s, d c four times round next loop of 6 c s; d c four times round next loop of 6 c s; 7 c s, 1 l s into centre of 5 l s; 6 more l s into next six stitches; repeat from *.

22nd round.—Commence on second of 7 l s; 5 l s, 7 c s, s c into centre of 7 c s; 11 c s, s c into centre of next 7 c s; 7 c s, s c into second of 7 l s; repeat.

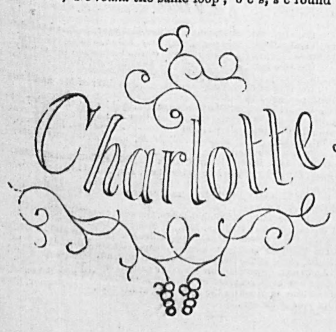
23rd round.—Commence on second of 5 l s; 3 l s, 7 c s, s c into centre of 7 c s; 15 c s, s c into centre of next 7 c s; 7 c s, 3 l s, beginning at second l s of last row; repeat.



SERVIETTE.

24th round.—Begin on centre of 3 l s; 1 l s, 7 c s, s c into next 7 c s; 19 c s, s c into next 7 c s; 7 c s, 1 l s into centre l s; repeat.

25th round.—With pink commence on centre of 19 c s; 10 c s, 1 l s into same stitch; 7 c s, miss four stitches; s c into 5th; 7 c s, s c into centre of 7 green c s; 7 c s, s c into next 7 c s; 7 c s, s c into fifth of 19 c s; 7 c s, 1 l s into centre of 19 c s; repeat.





26th round.—Commence on the loop of 10 c s; 10 c s, 1 l s into same loop; *, 7 c s, s c into centre of 7 c s; 7 c s, s c into next 7 c s; repeat this from * until you come to the centre long loop, work 1 l s, 7 c s, 1 l s into that loop, and repeat from * all round.

The next and last round is the same as the last.

EMBROIDERY.

NAMES AND INITIAL LETTERS.

White working cotton, or coloured embroidery cotton.

Work in raised satin stitch, or in button-hole stitch.

SHIRT FRONT.

French cotton No. 100.

Work in raised satin stitch.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

SARAH JANE.—The design shall be inserted, and the initials prepared.

AGNES MARY shall be obliged in an early number. Address at 291, Strand.

ROSAMOND.—The name will be prepared in the style described.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER.—A pattern shall be arranged without delay.

J. E.—Please to forward specimens, and, if approved of, they will be accepted.—To the second inquiry, 5s.

FANNY.—No time shall be lost in preparing the pattern named. Damp the soles thoroughly, and the evil will be removed.

ALICE.—The name shall be prepared.

DIANA'S request shall have early attention, on receipt of a sketch or seal impression.

MISS C.—The enclosure named has not been received; but, when forwarded, it shall have attention.

A CONSTANT SUBSCRIBER shall have the letters required in an early number.

LYDIA.—Quite correct, but the pins used are somewhat too small.

LUCILLE had better communicate with the secretary before doing so. Both the designs alluded to were prepared at the request of correspondents.

JOSEPHINE.—The name shall be prepared as desired. The patterns named are intended for canvas or bead work, and were prepared by especial desire.

M. C. B.—The design shall be placed in the hands of the artist, and care will be taken that no time shall be lost in giving it insertion.

EMILY.—It is not compatible with necessary arrangements to give patterns the full size of the article; but in "The Lady's Book of Braiding Patterns," No. 2, Emily will find an elegant design.

A JOINT SUBSCRIBER.—The pattern will be put in progress of preparation without delay.

A SUBSCRIBER'S wishes shall have attention.

HENRIETTE E.—Ribbed crochet is worked in the same manner as plain crochet, with the exception that the under loop of the stitches of the former row are taken in lieu of the upper, as in plain-stitch crochet. Ribbed crochet is always worked to and fro. It is no liberty; on the contrary, it is a pleasure to afford any information which may be required, and Henriette is requested to have no hesitation on the subject.

291, Strand. MLLE. DUFOUR.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY.

OXFORD.—In a convocation holden on Saturday last, at twelve o'clock, it was unanimously agreed to affix the university seal to a respectful address of condolence to her Majesty the Queen, on occasion of the decease of her late Majesty the Queen Dowager.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—The Council have appointed Dr. Alfred Baring Garrod to the offices of Professor of Materia Medica and Physician to the hospital, lately held by Dr. Anthony Todd Thomson.

TESTIMONIALS.—The following clergymen have recently received testimonials of esteem and regard:—The Rev. John M'Mahon Wilder, rector of Thornham, Kent, from his parishioners; the Rev. James Moore, perpetual curate of St. Bartholomew, Salford, Manchester, from members of his congregation; the Rev. William Rawson, perpetual curate of Seaforth, Lancashire, from some of the junior members of his congregation, recently confirmed; the Rev. Thomas Sturgeon, who for upwards of ten years has held the office of curate of St. George's Church, Leeds, from the congregation, on his removal; the Rev. S. E. Day, of St. Philip's, Bristol, "a token of affection from the teachers and children of the parochial school;" the Rev. J. P. O'Leary, from the congregation of St. Jude's Church, Canal-street, Manchester; from the parishioners of St. Paul's, Bristol, to the Rev. R. Simpson, late curate of that parish; the Rev. George Nightingale, late curate of Bury, Lancashire, from the teachers of the Irwell Church Sunday Schools; the Rev. George Willy, curate of Stogursey, Somerset, from his late parishioners; the Rev. W. Leigh Morgan, of St. Mary's, Cardiff, from the teachers of the Sunday School; the Rev. J. Clancy, from the inhabitants of Malvern; the Rev. W. P. Jones, from the teachers and scholars of St. Thomas's Sunday schools; the Rev. C. Baker, the esteemed vicar of Skenfrith, from the children of the Skenfrith National School; the Rev. W. Hornby, the respected vicar of St. Michael's-on-Wyre, Preston, from his congregation; the Rev. Abraham Borrodaile, perpetual curate of St. Mary's, Tothill-fields, Westminster; the Rev. E. Moorehouse Hall, of Idle, Bradford, Yorkshire; the Rev. G. Knight, vicar of Hungerton with Twyford, Leicestershire; the Rev. Richard Ebenezer Leach, of Holmfirth, Huddersfield, Yorkshire; the Rev. Sanderson Robins, late curate of Melcombe Regis, Dorset, from the inhabitants of that parish; the Rev. Frederick Wade, incumbent of Golden-hill, Staffordshire.

THE ARMY.

The Secretary-at-War has notified to regiments having savings' banks that Government is responsible to the several depositors for their respective amounts.

[From the *London Gazette.*]

WAR-OFFICE, Jan. 11.—1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet W. J. Birt to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fenwick, who retires. 7th Dragoon Guards—Assistant-Surgeon J. H. Llewelyn, from 44th Foot, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Thomson, who exchanges. 4th Regiment of Foot—Ensign F. E. Maunsell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice M'Carthy, deceased. 36th Foot—Quartermaster W. Stuart to be paymaster, vice H. H. Carmichael, who retires upon half-pay. 44th Foot—Assistant-Surgeon J. Thomson, M.D., from 7th Dragoon Guards, to be assistant-surgeon, vice Llewelyn, who exchanges. 54th Foot—Staff-Surgeon of the Second Class G. M. Webster, M.D., to be surgeon, vice Dawson, deceased. 67th Foot—Surgeon J. Morison, from half-pay 20th Foot, to be surgeon, vice Shells. Rifle Brigade—Second Lieutenant and Adjutant P. Macdonald to have the rank of first lieutenant; Second Lieutenant W. W. Knight to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Baldwin, who retires. 1st West India Regiment—Quartermaster-Sergeant W. St. Lawrence Murphy, from 46th Foot, to be ensign, without purchase, vice Stokes, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Lieutenant W. J. Dorehill, from 3rd Foot, to be captain, without purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon J. Trench to be staff-surgeon of the second class, vice Webster, appointed to the 54th Foot.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Jan. 9.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Captain Sampson Freeth to be captain, vice Oldershaw, retired on full-pay; First Lieutenant W. Cowper to be second captain, vice Freeth; Second Lieutenant J. Murray to be first lieutenant, vice Cowper.

Commission by the Lord Lieutenant of Cardiganshire.—W. Jones, Esq., to be deputy-lieutenant.

Commission by the Lord Lieutenant of Northamptonshire.—R. Trevor Clarke, Esq., to be deputy-lieutenant.

Commissions by the Lord Lieutenant of the West Riding of Yorkshire.—To be Deputy Lieutenants: The Right Hon. C. Lord Stourton; the Hon. A. Lascelles; A. Montagu, Esq. Yorkshire Hussar Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—The Hon. W. Ernest Duncombe to be cornet, vice Fenton, resigned.

Commissions by the Lord Lieutenant of Shropshire.—South Salopian Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet J. Rocke to be lieutenant, vice C. S. Lloyd, promoted; R. A. Benson, gent., to be cornet, vice Rocke, promoted.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, Jan. 14.—The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Blue Alexander Wilmot Schomberg:—Vice-Admiral of the Red James Carthew to be admiral of the blue; Vice-Admiral of the White John Wight to be vice-admiral of the red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue Richard Thomas to be vice-admiral of the white; Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir Thomas John Cochrane, K.C.B., to be vice-admiral of the blue; Rear-Admiral of the White James Murray Gordon to be rear-admiral of the red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue Peter John Douglas to be rear-admiral of the white; Captain Sir Edmund Lyons, Bart., G.C.B., K.C.H., to be rear-admiral of the blue. Retired Captain the Right Hon. Kenelm Lord Somerville has also been promoted to be a retired rear-admiral, on the terms stated in the *London Gazette* of Sept. 1, 1846, but without increase of pay.

We are enabled to state, on the best authority, that there is not the slightest foundation for the reports which have been circulated to the effect that the number of the Lords of the Admiralty is to be reduced. Lord John Hay's vacancy will be filled up after he has formally accepted the Chiltern Hundreds, on the opening of Parliament.

WOOLWICH.—The Enterprise and Investigator left their moorings at Greenhithe, at half-past eight a.m. on Saturday last, the former towed by the African, and the latter by the Monkey, steam-vessels. The Enterprise only had her compasses adjusted by Captain Johnson, which process occupied from half-past seven a.m., to a quarter to two p.m.; and, although the vessel had been nearly two years away on her northern voyage, the arrangements of her iron work when refitting had been so judiciously made that the deviation was found, on again setting her compasses, only to have changed a few minutes. A copy of the slight deviation was furnished to the Investigator, and would be a sufficient guide to her, as both were to sail in company with each other. A great number of persons went to Greenhithe to visit the vessels previous to their departure, and were much gratified with their visit.

It is estimated that the naval claimants for the war medals exceed 17,000. The cost of the medal is about 10s. 6d.

PORTSMOUTH.—Her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert, in dock, has been under survey by the officers of the yard now upwards of a fortnight, in the endeavour to find some defective timbers, but hitherto without success. The wood appears as sound as when put in. Should no decay ultimately make its appearance, the yacht will receive her new boilers and refit for the trip up the Mediterranean, which it is understood her Majesty is desirous of taking in the autumn.

LAW AND POLICE.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.—The trial of *Louis Joel*, for forgery and uttering a bill of exchange for £1000, was resumed on Saturday morning last, before Mr. Justice Talfourd. Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Huddlestone again appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. M. Chambers and Mr. Ballantine for the prisoner. The jury, who had been at the London Coffee-house during the night, in the charge of Mr. Harker, the senior usher of the court, entered their box at half-past nine o'clock, and the trial then proceeded. The prosecutor was re-examined by Mr. Bodkin. At the conclusion of the trial, Mr. Justice Talfourd addressed the prisoner, and said that, after a most patient and careful inquiry, which had occupied two days, the jury had found him guilty of uttering this instrument knowing it to be forged, and, now that the verdict was returned, he had no hesitation in saying that he concurred in that verdict. Everything that ingenuity and eloquence could effect he had had the advantage of, and he (the learned judge) certainly did not omit to call to the attention of the jury every circumstance that was relied upon as being in his favour, and after anxious deliberation they had found him guilty, and he must repeat that he concurred in that verdict, and that the evidence and demeanour of the prosecutor carried complete conviction to his mind, coupled with the other circumstances of the case. He then sentenced the prisoner to be transported for ten years.

A TRULY DISTRESSING CASE.

NEW COURT.—This court was specially convened on Saturday morning, for the purpose of commuting the sentence of a man named Rowland Parry, who was convicted last week of an assault upon a broker named Wilkes. The case was defended at the instance of the sheriffs, and after conviction, those gentlemen, being made acquainted with the misery into which the family of the man had been plunged in consequence, sent an officer to the residence of the prisoner, where they found the wife and child in a most pitiable state of destitution, being without food, and hardly any clothes, all their goods having been seized in the absence of the husband. The officer who went there, having the full authority of the sheriffs, immediately gave the unfortunate family the temporary assistance which their destitute position required, and also instituted an inquiry into the character of the man, which they found to be irreproachable. Having reported these facts to the sheriffs, they came to the humane determination of recommending a commutation of the sentence, and the court sat for the purpose of so doing.—The prisoner having been placed at the bar, Mr. Alderman Gibbs addressed him, and said that, from circumstances that had come to the knowledge of the court, they had resolved upon commuting his sentence of one month's imprisonment to one of six days, to take date from the commencement of the session, and, as it would expire that day, he would be at once discharged from custody.—The poor fellow was accordingly discharged, and sent home to his family, the sheriffs at the same time humanely handing him 30s. to assist him in his present emergency.

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.

At Southwark, *Ann Bland*, a young woman in the service of Mr. T. Lyons, Blackfriars-road, was brought before Mr. A'Beckett, charged with robbing her employer. It appeared that the prisoner had been but a short time in the service of the complainant, and that one morning last week his wife on rising from bed missed two sovereigns which were safe in her pocket on retiring the preceding night. Although there was no doubt of the money being stolen by some person who entered the room when she and her husband were asleep, still the prisoner was not suspected at the time. On Saturday night, however, the complainant deposited some sovereigns in his trousers pocket, and placed them on a chair by the bedside when he retired to rest, and when he got up the next morning he missed two out of the number, which must have been taken by some person entering the apartment when they were asleep. Suspicion now was excited against the prisoner, who slept up stairs, and when she was questioned on the subject she at first denied that she knew anything about it; but when a promise of forgiveness was held out to her by the complainant, if she divulged the truth, she then confessed to having entered her master's bedroom when he and his wife were asleep; that on the first occasion she took two sovereigns out of her mistress's pocket; and that on the second occasion, two nights afterwards, she again stole into their bedroom and possessed herself of two more sovereigns out of her master's pocket. She produced the four sovereigns, which she had concealed in her box, and was then given into custody.—The magistrate directed that, in taking the depositions, the promise of forgiveness held out by the complainant, and which appeared to be the inducement for her to make a confession of her guilt, should be added, as such a circumstance would in all probability have its due weight on her trial.—The prisoner, who said nothing in her defence, was committed.

ALLEGED FRAUD, &c., ON A LADY AT WANDSWORTH.

At Wandsworth, a respectable man, who had formerly been a coachman in the service of a widow residing at Wandsworth, was charged with having stolen a letter, and having obtained £50, and a promissory note to the amount of £350, from the daughter of the before-mentioned lady. The facts appear to have been these:—That a letter was posted from town directed to the daughter, which did not come to hand, and, suspicion having been raised, a gentleman, who it appears has been paying his addresses to the young lady, charged the prisoner with having stolen it, and demanded the keys of his box. After much opposition on the part of the prisoner, the box was opened forcibly, and the letter, sealed as when it was posted, was discovered. The prisoner was given into custody and lodged in the police station at Wandsworth, where he was searched, and seven £10 notes were taken from him, besides £4. 10s. in cash, and a promissory note for £350. Shortly after the prisoner had been remanded, Mr. Gilham, a solicitor, arrived at the court, having been instructed to defend him. The chief points in the evidence were then restated by the magistrate, and Mr. Gilham urged that the mere fact of detaining a letter which had not been opened, and was not alleged to contain money or valuable security, did not amount to a criminal act, and it had not been pretended that the money found in his possession had been unlawfully obtained. He hoped that, under the circumstances, his worship would accept bail for his appearance. This was, however, refused.

MARKETS.

MONEY MARKET.—On Wednesday, connected with the settlement of the account, extensive fluctuations occurred in the English Funds. Consols for money, which left off on Tuesday at 96⅜ to ½, opened at 96⅛ to ¼, and, under the influence of the large amounts of stock which were delivered, they declined to 96. Towards the latter part of the day, however, a favourable reaction set in, and they went as high as 96⅞, whence they again receded to 96⅜ sellers, which was the closing price. On Thursday the English Funds were very weak, the heavy *Bull* account not being wholly adjusted, while there was for the moment a fuller supply of money stock. Consols realized 96 to 96⅛ for money, and 96¼ to ⅜ for time. The closing values were 96⅛ ¼, and 96⅜ ½. The market for Railway Shares was active, but prices keep up generally, and are better for North-Western. Great Western are also good, but Midland, Eastern Counties, and Brighton rather duller.

MARK-LANE, Monday.—English wheat dull; foreign had only a retail demand at late rates; floating cargoes in good request, but little offering. Indian corn held for 6d to 1s. per quarter advance, which checked business. Foreign barley goes off pretty freely, and some shipping for Ireland; English difficult of sale. Scarcely any rye here or floating. Malt, peas, and beans a moderate inquiry at previous currency. Oats do not improve either in price or demand.

COVENT-GARDEN, Monday.—English Fruits—Pineapples, 5s. to 7s., Muscat of Alexandria grapes, 5s. to 6s., black Hamburg ditto, 4s. to 5s. per lb.; pears, 5s. to 10s., eating apples, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per half sieve; apples for cooking, 2s. to 4s. 6d. per bushel; filberts, 70s. to 75s. per 100lb. Foreign Fruits—Black Hamburg grapes, 9d. to 1s., and Portugal, ditto 8d. to 10d. per lb.; Spanish nuts, 4s. to 5s., Brazil ditto, 3s. to 4s., Barcelona ditto, 5s. to 6s., per peck; lemons, 4s. to 10s. and oranges, 3s. to 10s., per 100; almonds, 5s. to 6s., and Spanish chestnuts, 3s. to 6s., per peck; Spanish onions 12s. to 17s. 6d. per box. Vegetables—Cape broccoli, 18s. to 24s. per dozen bundles; turnips, 2s. to 2s. 6d., carrots, 2s. 6d. to 4s., greens, 2s. 6d. to 3s., and leeks, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen bunches; horseradish, 1s. 6d. to 3s., and celery, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per bundle; onions, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per bushel; parsley, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen bunches; cabbages, 9d. to 1s., savoy ditto, 1s. to 1s. 6d., red ditto, 2s. to 3s., red beet, 1s. to 1s. 6d., and parsnips, 4d. to 8d. per dozen; endive, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per score; Brussels sprouts, 2s. to 2s. 6d., spinach, 2s. to 2s. 6d., Jerusalem artichokes, 1s. to 1s. 6d., and common salad, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per half sieve; mushrooms, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per pottle; small salad, 2s. to 2s. 6d. per dozen punnets; sage, 2s. to 3s. per dozen bunches; shallots, 3d. to 4d. per lb.; potatoes, 80s. to 120s. per ton; ditto, 3s. to 4s. per bushel; sea kale, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per punnet; asparagus, 6s. to 8s. per hundred; rhubarb, 15s. to 18s. per dozen bunches.

SMITHFIELD, Monday.—Inferior beasts, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 8d.; prime large oxen, 3s. 10d. to 4s.; prime Scots, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; suckling ditto, 18s. to 25s. each; inferior sheep, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; second-quality ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 5d.; coarse-woolled ditto, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; Southdown wethers, 4s. to 4s. 2d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; small porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d. per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal. Supply at market—Beasts, 3334; sheep, 22,070; calves, 62; pigs, 217. Foreign—Beasts, 153; sheep, 190; calves, 8.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday.—The arrivals of country-killed meat have been very extensive, viz., upwards of 12,000 carcases, chiefly beef and mutton, of excellent quality. Inferior beef, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.; middling ditto, 2s. 10d. to 3s.; prime large ditto, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; veal, 3s. to 3s. 10d.; inferior mutton, 2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.; middling ditto, 3s. to 3s. 4d.; prime ditto, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; large pork, 2s. 8d. to 3s. 4d.; small ditto, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per stone of 8lb. by the carcase.

LEADENHALL, Monday.—POULTRY, &c.—Turkeys, 4s. to 13s., geese, 4s. to 7s., ducks, 1s. 9d. to 2s. 8d., tame rabbits, 1s. to 1s. 9d., wild ditto, 8d. to 1s., pigeons, 6d. to 10d., and roasting-pigs, 5s. to 8s. 6d. each; Surrey fowls, 6s. to 10s., ditto chickens, 4s. to 6s., and barndoor fowls, 3s. to 5s. 6d. per couple; fresh butter, 11d. to 1s. 4d. per lb.; English eggs, 10s. to 12s., French ditto, 9s. to 11s. per 100; pheasants, 3s. 6d., partridges, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d., hares, 2s. 6d. to 3s., woodcocks, 2s. 6d., snipes, 6d. to 7d., teal, 8d. to 10d., wild ducks, 1s. 6d., widgeons, 1s. to 1s. 3d., and plovers, 6d. to 1s. each.

BILLINGSGATE, Monday.—Turbots, 4s. to 18s., brills, 2s. to 5s., codfish, 4s. to 12s., whitings, 4d. to 10d., lobsters, 10d. to 1s. 9d., and crabs, 4d. to 1s. 9d. each; soles, 6d. to 2s. 6d. per pair; eels, 4d. to 1s. per lb.; large haddocks, 9d. to 1s., small ditto, 5d. to 8d. each; crimped skate, 8d. to 10d., and prawns, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 9d. per lb.; shrimps, 1s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per gallon; bloaters, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; common oysters, 10s. to 15s., Scotch pearls, 16s. to 20s., and best natives, 42s. to 60s. per bushel; flounders, 9d. to 1s., and smelts, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen.

POTATO MARKET, Monday.—York Regents, 70s. to 120s; Scotch reds, 60s. to 70s.; Lincoln Regents, 85s. to 95s.; Wisbeach ditto, 60s. to 70s.; French whites, 65s. to 70s., and Belgian ditto, 35s. to 60s. per ton.

BREAD, Monday.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d., and of household ditto 5d. to 6d., per 4lb. loaf.

COAL MARKET, Monday.—Hetton, 20s.; Haswell, 24s. 3d; Hutton, 18s.; Jonassohn's, 17s. 9d.; Stewart's, 20s.; Whitwell, 18s. 6d.; Caradoc, 19s. 3d.; Denison, 18s. 6d.; Thornley, 19s.; Whitworth, 15s. 6d.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th inst., at Trafalgar-house, Wiltshire, the Countess Nelson, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Arthingworth, Northamptonshire, the Hon. Mrs. Charles Cust, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Hazlewood Castle, Yorkshire, the Hon. Mrs. Vavasour, of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Tottenham, the wife of T. K. Fletcher, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at the Pavilion, near Galashiels, Mrs. H. F. Broadwood, of a daughter.

On the 10th inst., at 76, Warwick-street, Eccleston-square, the wife of James Freeling Wilkinson, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at 46, York-terrace, the wife of Richard Wheen, Esq., of a son.

On the 10th inst., at Woolwich, the wife of Major Stransham, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Cottesbrooke-park, Northamptonshire, Mrs. Langham, of a son.

On the 11th inst., at No. 9, South-terrace, Alexander-square, Brompton, Mrs. John Jay, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at her residence, No. 1, Victoria-grove, Brompton, the wife of J. E. Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 12th inst., at 33, Cumberland-terrace, Mrs. Graham, of a son.

On the 12th inst., at Abele-grove, Epsom, Surrey, the wife of Augustus Holland, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at 6, Thurloe-square, Mrs. T. Richardson, of a daughter.

On the 13th inst., at the Manor-house, Lechdale, Gloucestershire, the lady of George Milward, Esq., barrister-at-law, of a daughter.

On the 14th inst., at Bankside, Mrs. Daniel Shears, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th inst., at the parish church, Mansfield, by the Rev. Frederick Gauntlett, M.A., rector of Fladbury, Worcestershire, F. H. G. Nicholls, captain 4th Dragoon Guards, only son of the late Lieutenant-General Sir Jasper Nicholls, K.C.B., to Ellen, youngest daughter of J. H. Hill, Esq., of Mansfield-street, London, and of Berry-hill, near Mansfield, Notts.

On the 10th inst., at Sonning, Berks, by the Rev. C. B. Pearson, rector of Knebworth, the Rev. Charles T. Astley, incumbent of Holwell, Oxon, to Georgiana Charlotte Ellen, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Pearson, of Sonning-grove.

On the 10th inst., at St. Mary Church, Devon, by the Rev. F. J. Kitson, B.D., Captain Kitson, 45th Regiment, M.N.I., to Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kitson, of Shiphay-house, in that county.

On the 10th inst., at the Church of St. Stephen the Martyr, Avenue-road, Regent's-park, by the Rev. George Fisk, LL.B., the Rev. Arthur G. Newbold, B.A., to Elizabeth Watson, youngest daughter of the late Peter Watson, Esq., of Calcutta.

On the 12th inst., at Trinity Church, Gray's-inn-road, D. H. Harris, Esq., of her Majesty's Customs, to Fanny, only daughter of William Horwell, Esq., of Mecklenburgh-square.

DEATHS.

On the 10th inst., at Chobham, Surrey, Charles Edward Fenton, Esq., of Doctors'-commons, in his 70th year.

On the 10th inst., at his residence, 2, Upper Belgrave-place, Pimlico, the Rev. Edward Alexander Dunn.

On the 10th inst., at Hereford, Mary Anne, the wife of J. E. Gough, Esq.

On the 10th inst., at his chambers, Buckingham-street, Adelphi, Robert Brooks, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East India Company's service, in his 66th year.

On the 10th inst., Matilda, the wife of John Nelson, Esq., of Wyndham-place, Bryanston-square.

On the 11th inst., at Dorking, aged 56, the Lady Mary Leslie, youngest daughter of George William Evelyn, eleventh Earl of Rothes, by his first marriage, with Henrietta Ann, daughter of the first Earl of Chichester.

On the 11th inst., at Withington rectory, Caroline Sarah, daughter of the Hon. and Rev. Gustavus Talbot, aged 2 years and 11 months.

On the 11th inst., at his residence, St. Ann's-hill, near Liverpool, Robert Sellar Henderson, Esq.

On the 11th inst., at Torquay, in her 41st year, Sophia Louisa, wife of the Rev. Thomas Pyne Bridges, of Danbury, Essex, and eldest daughter of the late Sir W. Lawrance Young, Bart., of Bradenham, in the county of Bucks.

On the 11th inst., at Brighton, the Rev. Edward Bullock, rector of Hambledon, Surrey, in the 76th year of his age.

On the 12th inst., at Torquay, Marcia, daughter of Mr. and Lady Charlotte Arbuthnot, aged 18.

On the 12th inst., at Weston-lodge, Derbyshire, in the 49th year of his age, the Hon. and Rev. Alfred Curzon, brother of Lord Scarsdale, rector of Kedleston, in the above county, and Norton-by-Twycross, Leicestershire.

On the 12th inst., at Cawsand-house, near Devonport, Joseph Bellamy, Esq., in his 78th year.

On the 12th inst., at her sister's residence, Compton-terrace, Islington, Agnes, daughter of the late Peter Snell, Esq., of Whitley-court, Gloucestershire.

On the 13th inst., at Aldenham vicarage, Herts, Frederick, the infant son of the Rev. Frederick Fisher.

On the 13th inst., at Camden-lodge, Gloucester-road, Rosina, third daughter of the late Samuel Phillips, Esq., of Montego Bay, Jamaica.

On the 14th inst., at 26, Spring-gardens, Eliza, wife of T. Pritchard, Esq.

On the 16th inst., at her residence, Haute Ville, island of Guernsey, Emilia, relict of the late Sir Peter de Havilland, Kt., in her 98th year.

ADMIRAL SCHOMBERG.—Another gallant and highly distinguished naval officer has been removed by death. Alexander Wilmot Schomberg, admiral of the blue, expired on the 13th inst., at his seat, near Bognor, Sussex, in the 76th year of his age.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIME, Trouble, and Expense.—John MAPLE thinks the best advice he can give his numerous Friends and Patrons, as well as the Public in general, at the commencement of the new year, is that, in all their business transactions, they should endeavour to save time, trouble, and expense; and he trusts he may add, without fear of exaggeration, that persons requiring good HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at moderate prices, will effect the greatest saving of all these requisites by visiting his immense and convenient FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT (the largest in the world). To his before extensive premises he has lately added the large building known as the Corinthian Assembly-rooms, which he has well stocked with Bedsteads, both in wood and iron, fitted with furniture and bedding complete; and an endless variety of all modern household requisites. The advantages here offered are far too numerous for the short space of an advertisement; still JOHN MAPLE cannot refrain from quoting a short list of prices, being confident that, when the quality is considered, they defy competition:—Good Brussels Carpet, from 2s. 3d. to 3s. 6d.; old patterns in ditto, good quality, 2s. 8d.; the best Tapestry Carpets, 3s. 11d.; rich washing Damasks, 6¾d.; Royal Damasks, 10½d.; rich India ditto, for drawing-room curtains, 1s. 6d.; mahogany Four-post Bedsteads, from £1. 15s. to £2. 15s.; handsome ditto, with cornices, rods, &c., complete, £3 to £5; Drawing-room Chairs, at 4s. 6d.; solid rosewood ditto, stuffed with horsehair, 16s.; rosewood Loo Tables, £3. 10s.; solid rosewood Couches, spring stuffed, £2. 10s.; fashionable mahogany Dining-room Chairs, 10s. each; six, and two arm ditto, £3. 10s. to £5; Dining-room Chrirs, in leather, 14s. 6d. each; Telescope Dining Tables, to dine twelve persons, 3½ guineas; ditto, to dine thirty persons, from 15 to 25 guineas. A pair of very handsome second-hand Chimney-glasses for 23 guineas, worth 30 guineas.

Note well the name and address; and ask to see the large Showroom, 200 feet long.

JOHN MAPLE, 145, 146, and 147, Tottenham-court-road, corner of Tottenham-place, and ten doors from the New-road.

Established nine years on the small-profit principle.

SUPERIOR Cabinet Furniture, Bedding, and Carpets.—HOWITT and CO. beg to call the attention of parties furnishing, and the public in general, to their unequalled and extensive Stock of Cabinet Furniture, Upholstery, Carpets, and Bedding, suitable for every class of residences, at prices fully one third less than those usually charged, while every article is warranted, and exchanged if not approved. Also a splendid assortment of Muslin Curtains, Chintz, and Damasks, of every shade of colour. Books of prices, with estimates, sent gratis.—ALBION HOUSE, 227, 228, 229, and 230, High Holborn, four doors from Little Queen-street, leading to Lincoln's-inn-fields. Country orders carriage free.

SUPERIOR Cabinet Furniture, fashionable UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, and BEDDING manufactured by first-rate Workmen.—Messrs. SMITH, SON, and CO., Nos. 16, 17, 18, 19, and 20, Albion House, Pimlico, respectfully invite the Nobility, Gentry, and Clergy to inspect the large Stock of well-seasoned Furniture in their extensive Premises, containing twenty-five shops and warehouses, which are the largest and most complete in the metropolis. Every article is marked in plain figures, so that persons can make their own estimates at one-half the usual prices. The Carpet stock is well worthy attention. Brussels Carpets at 1s. 10½d.; rich and handsome patterns ditto at 2s. 6½d.; rich Damasks, in all colours, 10½d. per yard.—Established 36 years. Estimates given gratuitously.

THOSE about to Marry should obtain my BOOK of ESTIMATES, with Designs, sent postage free, where they will see that a four-roomed cottage is comfortably furnished for 23 guineas; a six-roomed house, completely and neatly, for £70; an eight-roomed house, with many elegancies and substantially, for £140; a mansion of 14 rooms, furnished with that style of elegance, beauty, and durability, for which the house has obtained so large a share of public patronage, for 350 guineas. A single room or a single article at the same moderate charges. To country residents, all goods delivered in any part of the kingdom, carriage free.

At SMITH'S Cabinet, Bedding, and Upholstery Warerooms, 28, Bagnigge-wells-road, next door to Clerkenwell Police Court.

FEAST of Lanterns.—Chinese Toys at 3s. 6d. per Box. LANTERNS of all sizes and descriptions, for Illuminating Saloons, Ball-rooms, &c. Also, Jars, Dinner and Dessert Plates, Punch Bowls, Flower Pots, Cups and Saucers, Gongs, Silk Handkerchiefs, Ivory Puzzles, Chess and Draughtmen, Card Cases; Ivory, Lacquered, and Painted Feather Fans; Hand-screens, Work Tables, Work Boxes, Card Boxes, Tea Caddies; beautifully enamelled copper articles, &c., all at very reduced prices; also a large quantity of Russian Bowls, at SICHART and CO.'S, 169, Fenchurch-street, six doors from Gracechurch-street.

JONES and CO. beg most respectfully to call the attention of the Public to their newly-manufactured STOCK of PAPIER MACHE GOODS, the cheapest ever known, now selling at the following prices:—Papier Maché Table, beautifully inlaid with pearl and gold, from 30s.; Papier Maché Chairs, beautifully inlaid with pearl and gold, from 10s. 6d.; Papier Maché Workboxes, beautifully inlaid with pearl, from 20s.; Papier Maché Tea-trays, beautifully inlaid with pearl, 24s. the set; Papier Maché Waiters, Servers, Bread-baskets, Pole and Hand Firescreens, &c.; Blotting-books, 7s. 6d.; Note-cases, 4s. 6d. The Public are respectfully informed that all these goods are manufactured on their premises, which enables them to sell at such a low price.—Warehouse, 458, New Oxford-street.

THE Albert Night Lights excel all others in convenience, cleanliness, simplicity and safety, efficiency and economy. In boxes at 6d., containing 8, 10, or 12, to burn nine, seven, or five hours each. To be used in the Albert Lamps, at 3d., 6d., 9d., or 1s.—Sold by all Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, Ironmongers, and Lampdealers in the kingdom.

DUNN'S Fine Argand Lamp Oil, 4s. 6d. per gallon, is equally applicable for the Argand, Solar, French Fountain, and every description of patent Oil Lamps. The characteristics of this Oil are the strength and brilliancy of light, without smoke or smell; its extreme purity, as it will not corrode the most delicate lamp; its greater economy in the slowness of consumption compared with other oils; and its not chilling with the cold. Half a gallon or upwards will be delivered within five miles as a trial.—Sold only by JOHN DUNN and CO., Oil Merchants, 59, Cannon-street, City.

WARLICH'S Patent Household Fuel, being mixed with tar; and all noxious, vegetable and sulphureous matter, existing in coals, being driven off by the heat applied in its manufacture, is particularly recommended as the best means of promoting and keeping up a healthy atmosphere in rooms, which at the present time is of such great importance. 150 Blocks, equal in consumption to 1¼ ton of coal, delivered within four miles of the Patent Fuel Company's Works, Deptford, or the Depot, Shot Tower-wharf, Commercial-road, Lambeth, for 26s., or BROKEN FUEL at 24s. per ton, where orders can be received, as also by W. N. De Mattos, Secretary, at the Offices, 15, St. Mary-axe.

W. T. COOPER'S Antiseptic Carnation TOOTH-PASTE possesses in an extraordinary degree the power of cleansing, polishing, and whitening the Teeth, however discoloured they may be by sickness or neglect. Being composed entirely of astringent and tonic vegetable substances, it preserves the enamel, strengthens the gums, and completely eradicates the scurvy. Its antiseptic properties render it particularly adapted for correcting any unpleasant effluvia that arises from carious or decayed teeth; and its grateful aromatic quality imparts a pleasant fragrance to the breath. But what has considerably enhanced its value is its peculiar power of allaying all irritation in and swelling of the gums, preventing the painful paroxysms of the Toothache, and frequently rendering extraction unnecessary.

Prepared only by William T. Cooper, Chemist, 26, Oxford-street, near Rathbone-place; and sold by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street. In pots, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. each.

IMPROVED TOOTH-BRUSHES, CONSTRUCTED ON A NEW PRINCIPLE, WHICH RENDERS IT IMPOSSIBLE FOR THE BRISTLES TO COME OUT. The very imperfect manner in which Tooth-brushes have hitherto been made, and the numerous complaints of the disagreeable and annoying circumstance of the bristles coming out in using them, have been the means of drawing WILLIAM T. COOPER'S particular attention to their construction. In conjunction with a first-rate workman, W. T. C. has succeeded in manufacturing, on an entirely new principle, a Tooth-brush in which no bristles are used except those of the finest quality, and, by a greatly improved method of fixing them in the head of the brush, any displacement is rendered impossible. These Improved Brushes possess the advantages of being much lighter in substance, and, from their peculiar shape, are more comfortable, as well as more efficacious in application, than Tooth-brushes in general use.

26, Oxford-street (opposite Soho-square).

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

R. CROFT'S Old-established Baby-Linen and Lace Warehouse,

18, LUDGATE-HILL.

J. C. TOMPSETT is now selling off his immense Stock of elegant INFANTS' ROBES and FROCKS, which, if ladies will avail themselves of the present opportunity (considering the low prices this Establishment was famous for), can effect a saving of at least 75 per cent. Long Robes commencing at 3s. 6d., and Short Frocks at 1s. 6d.!!! Foreign and British Lace in great variety; a very choice assortment of Honiton Coiffures, Berthes, Collars, &c. &c.; Lace Scarfs, Jaquettes, Muslin Embroideries, and French Cambric Handkerchiefs; an extensive Stock of Millinery and French Flowers.—Country orders punctually attended to, wholesale and retail.

*** Upwards of 1000 richly-worked Robes, a little soiled, to be sold a great bargain.

LADIES' Printed Cotton Morning Wrappers, well made, 4s.

each; fashionable Printed Cambric ditto, 5s., 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., and 10s. 6d.; Ditto, lined, from 6s. to 12s. 6d.; Printed De Laine ditto, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 18s. 6d.; fashionable Woollen Plaid ditto, 16s. 6d. to 31s. 6d.; Tweed and Printed Flannel ditto, of the very newest designs. Saxony and Welsh Flannel Gowns, with Tuck and Cape, 12s. 6d., 14s. 6d., 16s. 6d., 18s. 6d., 21s., 24s. 6d., 28s. 6d., and 31s. 6d.; stout Flannel ditto, full size, with Tuck and Cape, 9s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. White Muslin Morning or Sitting-up Dresses, 6s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 8s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., and up to 25s.; Printed Muslin ditto, adapted for India and other warm climates, 6s., 7s. 6d., 9s., and 10s. 6d. each. Plain Coloured Saxony Flannel Dresses, of a new style, and a quantity of Half-Mourning Dresses, 5s. 6d. to 21s. each.

"THE MANUFACTURER" invites particular attention to a first-rate Stock of BABY LINEN, JUVENILE CLOTHING, and all kinds of Outfitting Goods, combining the cheapest with the best qualities. Printed Catalogues may be obtained by enclosing one stamp. Children's Shirts, linen fronts, 2s. to 2s. 9d.; Gentlemen's ditto, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 5s. 6d., and 6s. 6d. each. Night Shirts equally cheap.

Address—JAMES DOBSON, OUTFITTER, BOROUGH, LONDON.

MRS. WILEY'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,

206, OXFORD-STREET (between Orchard-street and Portman-street).

Every Lady must be gratified on inspecting Mrs. WILEY'S large and magnificent display of LADIES' FLOUNCED MORNING WALKING DRESSES, DRESSING GOWNS, and WRAPPERS for TRAVELLING, &c., in the new materials, for the present season, which stand unrivalled as to good style of fashion and texture. LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING of every description equally worthy of notice. 200 Morning Wrappers, in the following textures, always on hand:—

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Print Gowns, fast colours, from	5	6	Twilled Cambric, from	8	6
Four ditto, for	21	0	De Laines, lined throughout, from..	12	6
Coloured and White Muslin, from..	8	6	Plain Flannels, from	10	6
Ditto, with three flounces, from	17	6	Printed ditto, from	21	6

White Checked Muslin and Figured Muslinette Sitting-up Gowns, from 12s. 6d. to £3. 3s.
A variety of Ladies' Reading Jackets equally cheap.
Great novelties in Juvenile Clothing and Baby Linen.
LADIES' GENERAL OUTFITS and WEDDING ORDERS executed on the shortest notice for ready money.
Country orders promptly attended to upon a reference in town.

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SILK-MERCERS, &c., 264, REGENT-STREET,

Having Dissolved Partnership, W. W. SHEATH is now SELLING OFF the valuable STOCK, consisting of SILKS, SHAWLS' VELVETS, LACE, FRENCH MERINOES, and every article connected with the Silk, Linen, Lace, and Drapery Trades, all Extraordinary Bargains. For the convenience of Ladies in the country Patterns will be sent postage free.

Address—W. W. SHEATH, 264, REGENT-STREET, LONDON.

Rich Black Watered Silks, at 42s. the full dress.
Rich Black French Satins, at 36s. the full dress. The richest qualities at 59s. 6d.
Black Gros Royale and Rich Ducape, at 31s. 6d. and 36s. the full dress.
White Glacé Silks, 24s. the full dress.
The richest White, Pink, and Sky Poult de Soie and Glacé Silk, 30s. to 45s. the full dress.
For Wedding, Dinner, and Walking Dresses, rich Brocaded Satins, 37s. 6d. to 45s. the full dress.
Very rich ditto ditto, 57s. 6d. to 67s. 6d. ditto.
The richest imported, 77s. 6d. the full dress, usually sold at 8 guineas.
Superior French Merinoes, 12s. 6d. to 17s. 6d. the full dress.

*** 250 richly embroidered Tarlatan Dresses, with 2, 3, and 6 Flounces, of the newest fashion, can be had in white and every colour, at 21s. the dress—cannot be sold in the general way for less than 2 guineas.

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CORSETS—STAYS—CORSETS!!

TO LADIES.—A CONSUMMATION DEVOUTLY TO BE WISHED.

GEORGE ROBERTS, after twenty years' experience, having discovered the art of supplying the public with three pairs of this indispensable article of dress at the price usually charged for one pair, most respectfully solicits an inspection of his 100 patterns of the best-shaped Stays, from 4s. 6d. per pair.

G. R., being the original importer of the elegant, genuine Paris-wove Corset, solicits ladies of nobility and gentry to the inspection of another delivery of 100 cases. Price for 18 inches, 13s., rising 6d. an inch, busks included; all above 30 inches, 19s. Every size in double-boned, from 24 to 36 inches, 19s.

50 Patterns of the most approved shape in Girls' and Young Ladies' sizes, prices ranging from 1s. 6d. to 5s.
Crinoline and Moreen Slips and Bustles in endless variety.
Every article marked, the price in plain figures.
Descriptive Books can be had on application, free, by enclosing a stamp.

Address—GEORGE ROBERTS,
183, OXFORD-STREET, near DUKE-STREET, and 4, LOWNDES-TERRACE, near Sloane-street,
KNIGHTSBRIDGE, LONDON.

GREAT SALE of CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, BED-

DING, and CURTAIN DAMASKS.—L. and M. WORMS beg to announce that, in consequence of the very extensive alterations about to take place in the Furniture Department of their Establishment, they have resolved to clear the whole of their STOCK of CABINET GOODS, LOOKING-GLASSES, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at extraordinarily reduced prices. To convey an idea of the prices a few items are annexed:—An elegant Four-post Bedstead, £1. 15s; ditto, with Cornice, Poles, Rods, &c., complete, £2. 15s.; Mahogany Washstands, with Marble Tops, 28s. 6d.; very superior ditto, £2. 10s.; superb Double-hole ditto, 3 guineas; Dressing-glasses, from 2s. 6d.; Ottoman, forming Easy-chair or Bedstead, with Mattresses complete, 25s.; Easy-chair, in leather, 19s. 6d.; French Bedsteads, 12s. 9d.; Set of Mahogany Dining-room Chairs, 3 guineas; very superior ditto, 5 guineas; superb Sweep-back Chairs, 12s. 6d. each; very superior ditto, best Spanish wood, 16s. 6d.; handsome Mahogany Couches, in hair, £2. 10s; full-size Sofas, in ditto, 3 guineas; extending Dining-Tables, 3 guineas; large-size Cheffonieres, 38s. each; magnificent Enclosed Sideboards, 6 guineas; Rosewood Chairs, in damask, 16s. 6d. each; Loo-Tables, £1. 10s. to 2 guineas; Occasional Tables, same price; Cabriole Settees, 3 guineas. Also about 500 Pieces Brussels Carpetings, selling at 2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 2s. 11d., and 3s. 3d.; from 6d. to 9d. a yard under the regular prices. Good Feather Beds, for servants, 18s. 6d.; superior ditto, for family use, 35s.; very large and superior ditto, £2. 10s.; and every other article cheap in proportion.

L. and M. WORMS, 106 to 109, WHITECHAPEL-ROAD, opposite the London Hospital.
No charge for Packing. References to several of the nobility and first families in the kingdom.

THE newly-discovered Mode of Drawing.—SPECIMENS of this original, rapid, and effective mode of DRAWING may be seen on Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 26, Orchard-street, Portman-square, London; and on Monday and Tuesday next, at 52, Russell-square, Brighton. The materials or a prospectus are supplied on application to Mr. Walker, who has had the honour to instruct many of the Royal Academicians and the Nobility and Gentry.—N.B. A young Gentleman of talent could be received as an Articled Pupil.

BENTLEY'S Savon D'Hiver, or Balsamic Soap, an indispensable appendage to the Toilet during the winter season. By its healing properties it imparts an agreeable softness to the skin, and effectually relieves the painful irritation produced by exposure to wind or cold. It is now brought before the public at a moderate price, that the many may be able to benefit by its efficacy. London, manufactured only by BENTLEY and CO., the Inventors, Soap Refiners and Perfumers, sole Proprietors of the celebrated Extract of Honey for the Hair, the highly-esteemed Emollient old Brown Windsor and original Honey Soaps, at their Establishment, 220, High Holborn, and sold by most respectable Chemists and Perfumers in town and country, in packets of 1s, and tablets at 6d. each.

A NEW Discovery.—Rossi's Marine TINCTURE, for staining the Hair a beautiful Brown or Black in a few minutes, without staining the skin. The Tincture applied by contract, if required, or sold in bottles, price 5s. 6d. to £1. 1s. Sole Inventor, LOUIS ROSSI, COIFFEUR, 254, Regent-street.

ROSSI'S Peruvian Balm, for Cleaning, Beautifying, and Strengthening the Hair.—This BALM—containing neither ardent spirits, pungent essential oils, nor other injurious materials—cleans the Hair expeditiously, renders it beautifully bright, and imparts to it the delicate fragrance of flowers. The Hair when washed with this Balm soon becomes pleasantly soft, and luxuriant in growth; and although, by improperly employing injurious extracts to clean it, the Hair may have been rendered harsh, or turned grey, it will soon be restored to its natural colour and brilliancy by using the PERUVIAN BALM.

Prepared only by L. Rossi, Haircutter and Coiffeur, 254, Regent-street, opposite Hanover-square.

CLOSE of Holidays.—Now that the season of annual festivity is about to terminate, and the respective boarding-schools reinstated by the busy throng of youthful aspirants, their personal comfort and attractions become naturally an object of great solicitude with friends and relatives. Now it is that ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, for accelerating the growth, and for improving and beautifying the hair, ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for improving the Skin and complexion, and removing cutaneous eruptions, and ROWLANDS' ODONTO, for beautifying the Teeth and preserving the Gums, must be universally considered indispensable. The august patronage conceded by all the Sovereigns of Europe to these creative and renovating specifics, and the confirmation, by experience, of their infallible efficacy, have characterized them as perfect, and given them a celebrity unparalleled.

*** Beware of spurious imitations.—The only genuine of each bears the name of "ROWLANDS'" preceding that of the Article on the wrapper or label.

Sold by them at 20, Hatton-garden, London, and by respectable Chemists and Perfumers.

BILE! BILE! BILE!

TRY Worboys's Vegetable Pills.—These fine Herbal Pills have been extensively patronised for the last sixteen years; and, numerous Testimonials from the most respectable sources having been forwarded to the Proprietor, he feels justified in making known their excellent qualities to the public. They are a valuable general Aperient Medicine, which may be used beneficially by both sexes. To persons leading a sedentary life, and to lovers of the luxuries of the table, they are invaluable. In all female complaints they are of essential service; and for Worms in children they act like magic.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. and 4s. 6d. each, the latter containing five times the quantity of the smaller ones, by W. S. WORBOYS, Chemist, "Golden Key," 76, Charlotte-terrace, Lambeth, nearly opposite the Victoria Theatre; Wholesale Agents, Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street.

Persons sending Thirteen Stamps to the Proprietor will receive a Box by return of post, and a valuable Essay on Diet, &c.

DU BARRY'S Health-restoring Food.—Twenty-seven Years' Dyspepsia, from which I had suffered great pain and inconvenience, and for which I had consulted the advice of many, has been effectually removed by DU BARRY'S excellent REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, in six weeks' time, &c.—Parker D. Bingham, Captain Royal Navy, 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, Oct. 2, 1848.—The high estimation of Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food by the most eminent medical men, Lord Stuart De Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Captain Edwardes, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks; and by all classes of society, as the only effectual, nice, and safe remedy for indigestion, constipation, liver, stomachic, and nervous complaints, debility, paralysis, distention, acidity, palpitation, nausea, and sickness, &c. renders it scarcely more necessary for Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to issue a caution against spurious and worthless compounds, under a close imitation of name, than for the Bank of England to warn against "Bank of Elegance" notes, or other swindling devices. The best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nervous energy to the most enfeebled and shattered constitution.

DU BARRY and CO., 127, New Bond-street, London.—Agents in London: Hedges and Butler, 155, Regent-street; Fortnum, Mason, and Co., 182 and 183, Piccadilly, Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; also at 4, Motcombe-street; 21, Soho-square; 4, Cheapside; 60, Gracechurch-street; 109 and 451, Strand; 49, Bishopsgate-street Within; 63 and 150, Oxford-street; Barclay, 95, Farringdon-street; Edwards, Sutton, Newbery, Sanger, Evans, and through all respectable Tea-dealers, Grocers, Italian Warehousemen, Booksellers, Druggists, Chemists, and Medicine Venders in town and country.—A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials of parties of the highest respectability, sent, post-free and gratis, by Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, on receipt of two letter stamps.—In canisters, with full instructions—weighing 1lb., at 2s. 9d.; 2lb., at 4s. 6d.; of 5lb., at 11s.; 12lb., at 22s.; super-refined quality, 10lb., 33s.; and 5lb., 22s.; suitably packed for all climates. 12lb. and 10lb. canisters forwarded by Du Barry and Co., on receipt of post-office or bankers' orders (carriage free) to any town or railway station connected by rail with London

Du Barry and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. A full report of important cures of the above complaints, and testimonials of parties of the highest respectability, gratis, by Du Barry and Co.

RIMMEL'S Perfumed Almanack for 1850.—Extract from the "Sun" of Dec. 22, 1849:—"This is the second year of the appearance of this elegantly-got-up, tastefully-ornamented, and deliciously-perfumed Almanach de Luxe, and the Almanack for 1850 is even more richly decorated than was its predecessor. In the lady's writing-desk, and on her boudoir table, the PERFUMED ALMANACK should always be found. We opine that there will be great demand for these almanacks as Christmas and New Year's presents."

To be had of E. RIMMEL, Perfumer, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho, or all Perfumers and Stationers. Price 1s., or sent by post on receipt of thirteen stamps.

THE Teeth.—A very curious invention connected with Dental Surgery has been introduced by Mr. HOWARD, of 17, George-street, Hanover-square: it is the introduction of an entirely new description of ARTIFICIAL TEETH, fixed without springs, wires, or ligatures. They so perfectly resemble natural teeth as not to be distinguished from the originals by the closest observer. They will never change colour or decay, and will be found very superior to any teeth ever before used. This method does not require the extraction of roots, or any painful operation, and will support and preserve the teeth that are loose, and is guaranteed to restore articulation and mastication. The invention deserves the notice of the scientific, and is of importance to many persons; and those who are interested in it cannot do better than avail themselves of Mr. Howard's skill as a Dentist.

TIC Douloureux and Nervous Pains.—A Treatise, containing Cases, showing an easy, safe, and radical cure for these dreadful affections, in all their forms. By Dr. JAMES BARRY, Suffolk-street, Pall-mall, Author of the treatise, "Is Consumption Curable?" Price One Shilling. Sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row, London; and all Booksellers.

DR. ERMENDORF'S Balsamic POMADE for Chapped Hands and Lips, far superior to Cold Cream for softening the Skin.—This preparation has been found so efficacious in softening the Skin and preventing Chapping by its balsamic properties, that it is recommended with the most perfect confidence, and will be found truly invaluable in preventing the painful smarting felt by many gentlemen after shaving. In pots, 6d. and 1s.

Prepared by J. P. BOYCE, and can be obtained through all respectable London Houses, and generally by Retailers throughout the kingdom.

KEATING'S Cough Lozenges.—A certain remedy for disorders of the PULMONARY ORGANS, In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1½d.; and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79 St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold by all Druggists, &c.

IMPORTANT TO SINGERS, &c.

"St. Paul's Cathedral, Nov. 30, 1849.

"Sir,—I have much pleasure in recommending your Lozenges to those who may be distressed with Hoarseness. They have afforded me relief on several occasions when scarcely able to sing from the effects of Catarrh. I think they would be very useful to clergymen, barristers, and public orators.

"I am, sir, yours faithfully,

"To Mr. Keating." "THOMAS FRANCIS, Vicar Choral.

PERSONAL Beauty depends so much on the appearance and texture of the Skin, that whatever contributes to protect it from injury, or improve it, must be worthy of consideration.

PEARS'S BOTANIC CREAM, to remove that vulgar redness which obscures the natural beauty of the complexion, and to obliterate, through the medium of a gentle exhalation, that incipient scrofula that every person possesses in a greater or less degree, are the invaluable properties of this unique preparation. It likewise speedily removes all Freckles, Sunburns, &c.

The Botanic Cream is admirably calculated for exportation; for in cold climates it protects the skin from the severity of the weather, and in extremely hot climates shields it from the effects generally experienced from the powerful influence of a vertical sun.

As an auxiliary to soap, it is the best article extant for rendering the surface of the skin clear, blooming, and transparent. Price 2s. 6d. per pot.

PEARS'S ROUGE and CARMINE, and PEARS'S PEARL POWDER, have now been in use by the fashionable world for more than thirty years, and are most essential to all who value personal beauty, as by their use the most beautiful complexion may be maintained. These powders are composed of the most innocent ingredients, and will be found the best preparations ever offered to those whose complexion is impaired by ill-health, or the effects of either too much confinement or exposure to the sun, &c. In packets 1s. each. May be had of all respectable Hairdressers and Perfumers. By post, fourteen stamps.

PERSIAN COTTON, or PORTABLE ROUGE, for giving a delicate rose-tint to the cheek. It is simple in its application, and so portable that it may be placed between the leaves of a small pocket-book. Price 1s. and 2s. each; by post, three stamps extra.

A. F. PEARS, 91, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

"A NEW Era in Medicine.—A very valuable Medicine, called 'Dr. SCOTT'S APERIENT TABLETS,' has, within a short period, by its extraordinary virtues, taken the public by surprise. It is a fine, invigorating tonic aperient, of a delicious flavour. We recommend those who are suffering from Impaired Digestion, Derangement of the Nervous System, Inactive Liver or Bowels, Mental Irritability, Impurities of the Blood, &c., to give them a trial."—Times.

Dr. SCOTT having, in the course of his extensive experience, observed how often the most serious, and sometimes fatal, results ensue from the reluctance of patients to endure the nausea of Medicines in the form of pills or draughts, has been induced to prepare an efficacious Aromatic Tonic Aperient, which has been pronounced by all who have tested its merits to be both agreeable to the palate, and certain, prompt, and invigorating in its action; striking at once at the root of disease; arresting its progress before it has gained strength; throwing off the morbific agent, and, with it, all the general and local disturbance to which it has given rise; and inducing a new and sanatory condition of the blood and secretions, without that usual prostration of the physical powers which is so frequently followed by dangerous results.

Dr. SCOTT'S FAMILY APERIENT TABLETS—to be dissolved in the mouth (as the most agreeable bon-bon)—will be found an efficacious remedy in all cases of enervated digestion, when the patient suffers from weakness or lowness of spirits, want of sleep, pain after eating, heartburn, sickness, headache, irritability, spasms, flatulence, drowsiness, costiveness, &c., in all which cases they operate by restoring tone to the stomach, stimulating the action of a torpid liver and bowels, purifying the blood, relieving the constitution of any morbid influences, and promoting a healthiness of the secretions, necessary to those grand regulators of the system, the Digestive Organs.

In CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS (Pimples and Eruptions of the Skin),—so often rendered incurable by tampering with cosmetics,—they act by attacking the cause instead of the symptom of the disease; promoting a Healthy Action of the Vessels—restoring Transparency and Bloom to the Complexion; and thus giving the best possible testimony of an improved condition of the health.

In ALL CASES OF WORMS (the pest of children, and often of mature age, causing great irritation and perilous derangement of the system) their effect is equally congenial.

In DROPSY they will be found of great value. Acting as a Diuretic and Sudorific, they carry off the accumulation of serous fluid, and by their sanative and strengthening properties restore the body to a healthy state. They are also an invaluable Family Aperient in cases requiring a Mild Purgative and Tonic, whether for children or adults.

Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Patent Medicines throughout the Kingdom, in boxes, 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d each. Agents: Rudd and Co., 151, Strand; Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's-churchyard; Butler and Harding, Cheapside; Sutton, Bow-churchyard; Johnson Cornhill; Prout, Strand; Lowe, Strand; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and Hannay and Co., Oxford-street.

N.B.—May be had of Messrs. Ruddand Co., 151, Strand, free by post, for fifteen postage stamps.

A SUFFERER from severe Debility and a shattered Constitution cured by HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Mr. Reintjes Van Vearssen, a merchant, residing, at Nymegen, in Holland, had been suffering for years from a general debility; his strength had become so prostrated that he was quite incapable of attending to any kind of business; his constitution was rapidly giving way, notwithstanding the efforts of the cleverest medical men to arrest the decline. At this crisis he commenced taking HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and, by their use, his health and strength are perfectly re-established; in gratitude for which blessing he desires that publicity be given to it, that others may seek relief by the same means.

Sold by all Druggists, and at Professor Holloway's Establishment, 244, Strand, London.

NOW SELLING OFF

GENERAL Mourning.—Ladies are respectfully informed that R. HOOPER has become the successful purchaser of a large lot of BLACK SILKS, CRAPES, PARAMATTAS, FRENCH TWILLS, COBURG CLOTHS, &c.; and as they are of the best manufacture, and at about half-price, no further comment is necessary than that the Black is perfectly fast. Patent yard-wide rolled Crape, 1s. and upwards; 6-4 ditto, the widest width made, 1s. 11½d.; Paramattas, from 1s.; Coburgs, 9½d. and 1s.; French Twills, 1s. and 1s. 6d.; Orleans, 6d.; Black and White Prints, 1s. 11½d. the full dress; and a rich Black Ducape Silk Dress for £1. 3s. 6d.
AT HOOPER'S, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

GIVING Away.—Retiring from BUSINESS.—Mr. Slope, of Piccadilly, Family Linendraper, having sold his entire STOCK, consisting of Shawls, Silks, French Cashmeres, Merinoes, Flannels, &c., to R. HOOPER, at a discount of 48 per cent. from the cost price, the whole is giving away and SELLING OFF at mere nominal prices, in order to ensure a speedy sale, to make room for a succession of novelties for the spring trade. Note the address—
HOOPER, 52, OXFORD-STREET.

HANDSOME Evening Sashes, in gold or silver colours of English manufacture, at 5s. 11d. A variety for children, from 3s. 11d. to 5s. 6d.
REGENT-HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

THE handsomest and most useful Evening Dresses, and the most reasonable in price, are the EMBROIDERED LACE DRESSES, which may be seen in the greatest possible variety at REGENT HOUSE (ALLISON'S), 238, 240, and 242, Regent-street.

NOVELTY.—The Isabel Crochet Opera Cap, worked in Berlin Wool, a very elegant headdress, forwarded free upon receipt of twenty-one stamps. KNITTED POLKAS forwarded free upon receipt of post-office orders for the respective amounts: Children's sizes, from 3s. 6d., and Lady's sizes from 10s. 6d. upwards, according to quality of wool. Evans's Boar's-head Cotton, 1s. 8d. per dozen reels. Assortments of Berlin Wools, Fancy Goods, Haberdashery, &c., made up to any amount, at wholesale prices, and forwarded to all parts free, if above £3.
E. DRESSER ROGERS, Wholesale Berlin Warehouse, 101, Borough, London.

THOMAS PYBUS SMITH, the Proprietor of the Clothing Societies' Warehouses, corner of Store-street, Tottenham-court-road, London, has been the Purchaser of the STOCK of DRAPERY belonging to the late WILSON and BENSON, which will be offered to the public forthwith at a great reduction from the original cost.

Benson and Wilson's Stock of Welsh Flannels (being the manufacturers) will be sold at 9½d., worth 16d.

Benson and Wilson's Stock of Sheeting, full width for sheets, 8½d., worth 1s. 2d.

Benson's noted Stock of Print Dresses to be cleared at 1s. 6½d., worth 3s.

From ten to seven during the Sale.—All Goods marked plain.
297, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SCOTCH Linen Warehouse, 261, OXFORD-STREET, near North Audley-street.—DAVID BIRRELL, Manufacturer, from Dunfermline, begs most respectfully to draw the attention of families to his Stock of LINENS, comprising, among others, the following articles:—Table-cloths, Table-napkins, and Slip-cloths to match; D'Oyleys, Table-covers, Damask Crumb-cloths, Plain and Twilled Sheetings, Towellings, Baden Bath-towels, Glass-cloths, Dusters, &c.; Irish Linens, and Nursery Diapers.

D. B. can assure those parties who may honour him with their patronage that his Goods are manufactured from the best quality of yarns, and will be sold at the lowest possible remunerating price.

Table Linens made to order, with Family Crests and Coats of Arms, and Designs for the Army and Navy, Mess-tables, Clubs, Hotels, &c.

FURS and Mantles at Half-price, now SELLING OFF at 96, OXFORD-STREET.—W. WAYRE'S unrivalled Stock of FURS and MANTLES at Half the usual prices, in order to effect a clearance for the introduction of Spring Novelties. As the FURS comprise the richest importations from RUSSIA and HUDSON'S BAY, and the Stock of MANTLES consists of the latest novelties in GENOA VELVETS, OTTOMAN SILKS, &c., Ladies will find a call amply repay the trouble, this being a real bona fide sacrifice of valuable Stock rarely to be met with.
W. WAYRE, Fur and Mantle Warehouse, 96, Oxford-street.

LEFT-OFF Clothes, Regimentals, &c., WANTED.—Ladies and Gentlemen having LEFT-OFF WEARING APPAREL, Regimentals, Jewellery, Books, &c., to dispose of, in any quantities, will find the full value given in cash to any amount, and meet with punctual attendance, at any time or distance, on addressing, pre-paid, to Mr. or Mrs. HUTCHINSON, 17, Dean-street, High Holborn. Parcels from the country—the utmost value immediately remitted by post-office order.

WEDDING Orders and India Outfits executed in the first style of Fashion at the lowest prices for ready money, at Mrs. NORTON'S Show Rooms, 72, Strand, where an extensive assortment of Ladies' Linen and Under Clothing, Dressing Gowns, and Robes à la Déjeuner, in Muslin, Print, Silk, and Printed Flannel, with a beautiful variety of Baby Linen and Children's Dresses, are kept ready made. THE LADIES' REGISTERED EQUESTRIAN SHIRT can only be obtained at Mrs. NORTON'S, 72, Strand, Adelphi.

CONTINUATION of the Sale.—ExcelLENT OPPORTUNITY for FAMILIES FURNISHING. SALE of SHEETINGS, TABLE LINEN, IRISH LINEN, BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c., TO-DAY and following days, at Messrs. TUCKEY and CO.'S old-established Linen Warehouse, 47, Duke-street, Manchester-square, London.

The circumstances connected with the above purchase having been so repeatedly before the public in the daily papers, Messrs. Tuckey and Co. think it needless to add to the length of this notice, and merely wish to observe that, owing to the crowded state of the premises during the late sale, many of the goods are soiled; they will, therefore, be sold at prices hitherto unparalleled, within twenty-one days, to make room for their spring purchases.

Seventy-five cut lengths and 89 pieces of stout Sheeting, with and without seam, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 11d. per pair.

About 100 pieces and half-pieces of Irish and Scotch Sheetings, all linen, full width, reduced to 5s. 9d., 7s. 11d., and 10s. 6d. per pair.

About 40 pieces of fine ditto, three yards wide, for large beds, at 12s. 9d. and 15s. 6d. per pair, worth 3s. 6d. to 4s. per yard.

Thirty-one pieces of curiously fine Irish and Russian ditto, from three to four yards wide, many of which cost from 5s. to 8s. per yard, are now to be sold at 3s. per yard.

About £4500 worth of Table Linens will be reduced as follows:—All the No. 1 Table Cloths, under two yards in length, are from 6d. to 1s. 6d.; 179 double Damask ditto, 2¼ yards long, 3s. 6d. each; 723 splendid Damask, with centres, are reduced from 15s. to 7s. 9d.; and those from three to six yards in length will be sold at a still greater reduction, with Napkins to match.

P.S. The most extraordinary lots are the foreign Damasks, many of them so fine as to be viewed as a curiosity by manufacturers in the trade; those that are three yards long are reduced from 45s. to 19s. each, and many that are four, five, and six yards long will now be sold for 25s., 31s., and 37s. each, with splendid Napkins to match.

IRISH LINENS.

87 pieces superior yard-wide Irish Linen, Ferguson's make, to be sold at 17s. 6d., 21s., and 26s. 9d. per piece of 26 yards.

231 pieces, Bennet's and Smyth's, ¾ Shirting, Irish, 11s. 9d., 15s. 6d., to 21s. 6d. per piece of 26 and 29 yards.

420 pieces ¾ and yard-wide ditto, most of which are curiously fine, reduced to 29s. 6d., 33s. 6d., to 45s. per piece of 27 yards.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, &c.

280 pairs stout servants' Blankets, at 3s. 9d. and 5s. 9d. per pair.
325 pairs super full-sized Witney ditto, 7s. 11d. and 9s. 9d. per pair.
164 pairs, three to three and a half yards long, 13s. 9d. to 23s. 6d., worth double.
500 white Counterpanes, at 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 9d.
250 three yards long, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.
180 Marseila Quilts, 5s. 9d. to 7s. 6d. each.
163 Marseila and India ditto, three to four yards square, 9s. 6d. to 21s., some of which are worth more than double the price.

With sundry other articles, such as Linen Huckaback, 3d. and 4d per yard; Glass Cloths and Dusters, 1s. 6d. per dozen; round Towelling, 2s. 6d. per dozen yards; 500 dozen fine Cambric Handkerchiefs (soiled), 6s. 6d. per dozen, worth 12s.; 200 dozen common Irish Cambric Handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen, &c.

Purchasers during this sale will effect a saving of 9s. in the pound. Samples sent to any part of town or the country for inspection or comparison, carriage-free. Observe the address—
J. TUCKEY and CO., 47, DUKE-STREET, Manchester-square, London. Established 1794.

Clearing Out the Whole of Messrs. BEECH and BERRALL'S Winter Stock, amounting to several Thousand Pounds Value,

AT AN ENORMOUS REDUCTION FROM THE ORIGINAL COST,
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR THE EXTENSIVE PURCHASES FOR THE SPRING TRADE.

The following quotations will convey a SLIGHT IDEA of the many ADVANTAGES now to be obtained in selecting from this STOCK:—

Thousands of yards of Striped, Checked, Brocaded, and Glacé Silks, all reduced to 1s. 6½d., 1s. 9½d., 1s. 11½d., and 2s. 4½d. per yard.
Black Silks and Satinettes, 16s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Dress.
Black watered Silks, Brocaded ditto, and Black Dress Satins, at the same reduction.
475 pieces of real French Merinos (warranted all wool), now selling at 2s. 2½d., 2s. 9½d., and 3s. 3½d. per yard; worth 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard more.
Delaines, Cashmere, and other new fancy Dresses are now being offered at one-half last month's prices.
SHAWLS, MANTLES, and FURS at ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.
For the convenience of Ladies in the Country, PATTERNS FORWARDED POSTAGE FREE.
Address—BEECH and BERRALL, 63 and 64, EDGWARE-ROAD.
N.B.—All Parcels to the amount of £5 will be sent to any part carriage paid.

TO LADIES wishing to avail themselves of a genuine SALE of Silks, Satins, Velvets, Shawls, Mantles, &c.,

AT A REDUCTION OF 50 PER CENT.

MESSRS. WHITE AND FINLEY,
SUCCESSORS TO JOHN GEORGE AND CO., 192, REGENT-STREET,

Having purchased the whole of their predecessors' remaining Stock at about one-third its original cost, are resolved to give an adequate advantage to their customers to ensure a speedy clearance of the Goods, which are, perhaps, the most recherché and varied in London, and estimated at cost price at £16,000. These articles are marked to produce £7500, being a reduction of more than 50 per cent.

The reason that Messrs. WHITE and FINLEY are disposing of the Stock so much below its intrinsic value is the urgent necessity to make space for their Spring Novelties now in preparation at their various manufactories.

Such advantages as this Sale offers may possibly never happen again, and could not occur in this instance had not the retiring parties, by many years of successful trading, gained such a position as enables them to bear so great a sacrifice in disposing of the residue of their goods.

WHITE AND FINLEY, 192, REGENT-STREET.
PATTERNS TO THE COUNTRY FREE.

MESSRS. J. and J. HOLMES

Beg to call the attention of Ladies to their STOCK of INDIA SHAWLS, that department having lately received several rare productions in long Cachmeres, and a variety of rich Embroidered Gold Scarfs for evening wear.

They are also displaying the choicest and most modern Designs from the Paris Looms, which, combined with a vast Collection of Paisley and other Shawls, present great advantages to the purchaser, as, from the extent of their sales, they are enabled to continue those moderate prices which have gained their house such distinguished notoriety.

The Mantle Department contains an assemblage of the newest modes adapted for the present season, and "LES TROIS SAISONS," lately introduced by Messrs. Holmes, is receiving unlimited approbation from many of the élite of fashion.

FOREIGN and BRITISH SHAWL EMPORIUM, 171, 173, and 175, Regent-street.

PUBLIC NOTICE!

CLOSING OF THE WELL-KNOWN PREMISES, No. 111, OXFORD-STREET, 272, REGENT-CIRCUS, AND 274, REGENT-STREET.

The Stock of Silks, Linendrapery, Shawls, Cloaks, Furs, French Merinos, Fancy and other Dresses, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Lace, &c. &c., MUST BE DISPOSED OF BY PUBLIC SALE prior to the 16th of FEBRUARY, when the PREMISES WILL BE CLOSED.

HATTON, RITCHIE, AND CUMMING,

Successors to the late Firm (Established Thirty Years),

Beg to announce to their numerous Friends and the Public that, being determined to open their Enlarged, Magnificent, and Spacious Premises on MONDAY, the 25th of February next, with an entirely NEW STOCK, they have come to the resolution of clearing off the residue of the Goods of the late Firm, totally regardless of the Original Cost.

The annexed List of Prices (which Ladies visiting the Establishment are respectfully invited to bring as a guide to the different Lots when purchasing) must be a convincing proof of HATTON, RITCHIE, and CO.'S fixed resolve to make a total clearance of all Goods now on the Premises—the remainder (if any), after the four weeks' sale, will be disposed of in One Lot by Private Contract:—

LINENDRAPERY DEPARTMENT.

The attention of Hotel-keepers, Heads of Families, and all persons furnishing is particularly requested to the Stock of Linendrapery, which consists of Scotch, Barnsley, and German Table Linen, including Damask Napkins and Cloths of every size and pattern; Slip Damasks, Irish, English, and Russian Sheetings, from one to four and a half yards wide; Huckabacks and Diapers of all kinds for towelling, Irish Linens, D'Oyleys, Table-covers, Glass-cloths, Piece-diapers, &c. &c.; all guaranteed of the best manufacture and warranted.

Baden Baden towelling, 4s. 9d. a dozen yards; linen sheetings, 6s. 6d. a pair; fine ditto, 10s. 9d. and 12s. 9d. per pair; superior ditto, three yards wide, without a seam, 15s. 6d. a pair; good Irish linens, the piece of twenty-six yards for 18s. 6d.; fine and stout ditto, twenty-six yards for 23s. 6d.; very fine and stout ditto, the piece of twenty-six yards for 32s. 6d.; fish napkins, 2s. 6d. a dozen; damask breakfast ditto, 4s. 11d. the dozen; dinner ditto, 6s. 10d. a dozen; superior double ditto, 10s. 6d. the dozen; damask table-cloths, two yards and a half long, 3s. 11d.; three yards long, 5s. 11d.; three yards and a half long, 7s. 3d.; four yards long, 9s. 9d.; five yards long, 13s. 6d. each, and larger sizes in proportion. Long-cloths, best make, thirty-six inches wide, 3½d. a yard by the piece; Welsh flannels, 9½d. a yard; Saxony ditto, 12½d.; large Witney blankets, 8s. 10d. per pair; handsome Marseilles quilts, soiled, now 9s. 10d., were 22s. 6d.; diapers, all linen, 2s. 9d. a piece.

FOREIGN AND BRITISH PLAIN AND BROCADED SILK DEPARTMENT.

The superior character of the class of Silk Goods kept by the late Firm requires no comment.

Lot No. 1 is 300 ready-made skirts, in black and coloured brocade, glacé, damask, and watered silks, price from 18s. to 50s., many of which have cost 120s.

Lot No. 2 is several thousand yards of fancy and glacé gros, 1s. 7½d., worth 2s. 9½d. a yard.

Lot No. 3 is a large lot ell-wide French damask brocades, 42s. 6d. the dress.

Lot No. 4 is fifty pieces rich Pompadour, at 52s. 6d. the robe, would be cheap at £5.

Lot 5 is fifty dresses richest Pompadour, cost the manufacturer seven guineas, will be offered at 63s. 6d.

Lot No. 6 is a large lot of black French gros royal, full yard wide, at 3s. 9½d. a yard, cannot be bought in the regular way under 5s. 9d.

Lot No. 7 is several pieces rich black damask brocade, at 35s. 6d. the dress.

Lot No. 8 is a lot of black glacé gros, at 1s. 9½d., will be found much under price.

Lot No. 9 is forty pieces ell-wide black satins, well adapted for garments, 5s. 11d., worth 8s. 9d.

Lot No. 10 is 400 yards pink, sky, silver, and white watered silks, well adapted for ball dresses, at 3s. 6d., original cost price 8s. 6d.

Lot No. 11 is fifty dresses ell-wide Irish poplins, 35s., the dress, would be cheap at 50s.

SILK VELVET DRESS DEPARTMENT.

500 yards royal purple, puce, and green silk velvet, at 5s. 6d. a yard, would be cheap at 10s.

600 yards puce, green, brown, and amethyst silk velvet, at 6s. 11s. a yard, worth 12s. 6d.

400 yards black silk velvet, at 5s. 11d. a yard, worth 8s. 9d.

300 yards black silk velvet, at 6s. 11d.

200 yards black silk velvet, at 9s. 11d., worth one guinea a yard.

MANTLE AND CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

Fashionable shapes in cloth and tweed mantles, lined throughout and wadded, at 8s. 9d., 12s. 6d., 15s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s.

Fast colours in black silk watered, satin or plain, the last new shapes for the present month, lined with silk and quilted throughout, 21s. each; ditto 28s. 6d., the usual price 50s.; the best that can be had, 38s. 6d., well worth three guineas.

Velvet paletots, cut in the latest Parisian style, lined with silk throughout, quilted, and with pockets, &c., 27s. 6d.; ditto, 31s. 6d. and 35s.; those at two guineas cannot be equalled by any other establishment in the kingdom at three guineas and a half.

The latest Novelties from Paris, just received, will be offered at barely the cost of making and duty on velvet, cloth, silk, satin, moire, &c.

Fur cloaks, lined and trimmed with fur, two guineas.

. In order to effect a speedy sale, a large lot of about two hundred will be offered at three guineas, usually charged six and seven guineas.

SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

Long wool shawls, four yards and a half long, two yards and a quarter wide, best quality, 11s. 9d., worth 21s.

Beautiful long Paisley-wove shawls, about 170, all 19s. 6d., worth 42s.

Elegant French cachmere scarf shawls, newly imported, all 42s., worth 105s.

A few very choice, pure cachmere shawls, £7. 10s. each, usual price twenty-five guineas.

French and Paisley square shawls, in great variety, all reduced to 12s. 10d. each.

FUR DEPARTMENT.

Here will be found a magnificent collection of choice Furs of all nations; the skins were bought at the last May sales, and are in the best condition, and warranted perfect.

REAL ERMINE—Cuffs, 6s. 9d.; muffs, 15s. 9d.; Queen's boas, 14s. 6d.

FRENCH SABLE—Cuffs, 10s. 6d.; muffs, 24s. 6d.; Queen's boas, 18s. 9d.

REAL SABLE—Cuffs, 12s. 6d.; muffs, 29s. 6d.; Queen's boas, 21s. 6d.

BAUM MARTIN, next in value to REAL SABLE—Cuffs, 8s. 6d.; muffs, 26s. 6d.; Queen's boas, 20s.

CHINCHILLA—Cuffs, 7s. 6d.; muffs, 21s. 6d.; Queen's boas, 22s. 6d.

SABLE MINK—Cuffs, 6s. 9d.; muffs, 14s. 9d.; Queen's boas, 10s. 9d.

IMITATION SABLES (usually called Polish or Italian sable)—Cuffs, 2s. 9d.; muffs, 4s. 9d.; Queen's boas, 7s. 6d.

KOLINSKY—Cuffs, 5s. 6d.; muffs, 14s. 9d.; Queen's boas, 10s. 9d.; squirrel cuffs, 3s.; muffs, 8s. 6d.; Queen's boas, 6s. 11d.

RUSSIAN LYNX—Cuffs, 8s. 6d.; muffs, 18s. 9d.; Queen's boas, 17s. 6d.

These Goods will be sold either by the set or in single articles at the above prices, and an early inspection will amply repay the purchaser.

RIBBON AND LACE DEPARTMENT.

The stock of Valenciennes Lace contains 300 pieces best quality, half an inch in width, at 4½d. per yard; the next width, very fine, 5½d. per yard; and twenty-eight pieces, full one inch in width, 1s. 4½d. per yard; 5000 real Valenciennes collars, 1s. 6½d.

A costly Stock of Foreign and British Lace, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Lace Mantles, Lace Polkas, &c., reduced to prices merely nominal. Valuable satin and lutestring bonnet ribbons, all to be sold at 4½d.; rich brocaded ribbons, reduced to 8½d.; very wide sash ditto, 8½d.; several cases of three-flounced embroidered lace dresses, 12s. 9d. each; 160 boxes of very fine cambric handkerchiefs, all 8s. 11d. the dozen.

HOSIERY AND GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Sixty dozen of black and white silk hose, 1s. 9½d. per pair, worth 3s. 6d.; eighteen dozen ditto, richly embroidered, 4s. 11d., worth 7s. 9d.; fourteen dozen Lisle thread ditto, 27s. 6d., usually sold at 52s.; some dozens of white cotton hose, the remaining part of summer stock, at half price; eighty dozen real Paris and town-made kid gloves, 1s. 10½d., worth 2s. 6d.; thirty dozen long white ditto, 11½d. per pair; 340 dozen of fancy coloured and gold and silver embroidered long and short mitts, all 8½d. per pair, the most striking bargain ever offered; a quantity of fancy glove tops, formerly sold at 3s. 6d., now reduced to 10½d.

DRESS DEPARTMENT.

French merinos that were 2s. 11d. reduced to 1s. 9½d. per yard; ditto very fine, that were 4s. 4d., reduced to 2s. 11d.; the best French merinos imported, that were 5s. 9d., reduced to 3s. 6d. per yard; beautifully embroidered Coburg cloth dresses, 7s. 6d. each, usual price 16s. 9d.; and about 300 very fine French twills, richly embroidered in needlework, all 12s. 10d., well worth 28s. 6d. These dresses are black, black and purple, black and violet, and black and lavender. Glacé pomellas, silk and wool texture, usually sold at 28s. 6d., now 11s. 9d. each. Prettily-embroidered muslin dresses for evening wear, 6s. 11d. each; elegant and richly-embroidered fine flounced robes for ball dresses, reduced from 28s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. Black and coloured alpacas and Coburg cloths similarly reduced, and several hundred pieces of the best town prints at little more than half price.

N.B.—Mr. RITCHIE, late of the Firm of Allan, Son, and Co., of St. Paul's-churchyard, and Mr. CUMMING, late of the same Firm, beg to inform their numerous Friends that they have entered into Copartnership with Mr. EDWIN HATTON, the remaining partner of the late Firm, and, in soliciting a continuance of that patronage they have hitherto so liberally received, would beg to observe that no effort on their part shall be wanting to deserve the continued support of their Friends, being determined to avail themselves of every legitimate advantage that the unlimited command of capital may place at their disposal, by securing all Novelties in Texture and Fashion as they appear from the looms of Home and Foreign Fabricants, having permanent agents at all important Manufacturing Towns to watch the markets on their behalf.

The SALE on MONDAY NEXT and following Days.

Observe the Address—HATTON, RITCHIE, and CUMMING,
No. 111, OXFORD-STREET, 272, REGENT-CIRCUS, and 274, REGENT-STREET, forming one complete Establishment.
Principal Carriage Entrance, 272, Regent-circus, near the Polytechnic.

ASTLEY'S Royal Amphithea[tre.—]Proprietor and Manager, Mr. W. BATTY.—Con[tinued] and unprecedented success of the Holiday Novelties. The crowded nightly to witness the varied and unequalled Ente[r]tainments.—On Monday, Jan. 21, the Performance will [com]mence, at a quarter to Seven, with THE KNIGHT OF [THE] EAGLE CREST, or THE TOURNEY OF LOVE. The S[cenes] of the Arena, supported by the most talented Equestrian[s and] Gymnastic Artists in Europe. To conclude with the Pantomime of Harlequin YANKEE DOODLE, who came to [...] upon his Little Pony.—In consequence of the Brilliant Hou[ses on] Thursday the 17th, the last Grand Juvenile Night will take pla[ce on] Thursday, Jan. 24, when the Pantomime will be played first.—[Box] office open from Eleven till Four.—Stage-manager, Mr. W. W[...]

SINGING School, St. Martin's-ha[ll], Long-acre. Director, Mr. JOHN HULLAH.—Elemen[tary] Classes. Class 93, for Ladies, will commence on Tuesday E[ven]ing next, Jan. 22, at Six o'Clock. Class 94, for Gentlemen, will [commence] on Tuesday Evening next, Jan. 22, at a Quarter-past Seven o'C[lock]. Terms, Twelve Shillings, for a Course of Fifty Lessons.—Tickets and full particulars may be had at St. Martin's-[hall] (temporary entrance, 89, Long-acre).

CHEAP Music.—New Music of eve[ry] description at half price and quarter price. Choice f[rom] "Le Prophète," "Lucrezia Borgia," and all leading operas. [...] hundred single sheets of musical beauties at 3d. The best w[orks] of Jullien, Verdi, and all best writers on terms which challe[nge] and defy competition. The new Catalogue gratis, by post, [on] receipt of two stamps.—WALKER'S, 17, Soho-square, Lond[on], established sixty years as the cheapest Music Emporium [in] England. Newest Quadrilles, Polkas, and Waltzes on similar [...] scale. All sorts of cheap Music kept, and all new and favourit[e ...]
17, SOHO-SQUARE.

Price Sixpence,

NEW and Cheaper Editions of th[e] CHRISTMAS BOOK of CROCHET, KNITTING, a[nd] BRAID, beautifully Illustrated, and containing nearly Thirty N[ew] and (chiefly) Original Designs for the Work-Table; consisting [of] Directions for Lady's Breakfast Cap, Jardinière, Tulip Be[d], Purse, Crochet Slipper, Carriage Bag, elegant Braid Trimming, &[c.]
London: Groombridge and Sons, Paternoster-row; and [...] Booksellers and Berlin Shops.

NEWSPAPERS.—All the Londo[n] Morning, Evening, and Weekly NEWSPAPERS, a[re] Stamped Publications, forwarded in neatly-printed Wrappers [to] all parts of the world with accuracy and despatch. Copies pa[rti]cularly clean. A list, with the prices for each paper quarte[rly], half-yearly, and yearly, may be had gratis, on application by p[ost] letter to JOSEPH LEE, News Office, No. 9 A, Billiter-squa[re], Fenchurch-street, London.—Established seventeen years.

CHEAP Evening Dresses, in Embro[i]DERED LACE, MUSLIN, and TARLATAN ROBE[S], also, a variety of plain BAREGES, in all colours, flounced [and] tucked; rich SASHES, DRESS CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEF[S], GLOVES, and HOSE.

SELLING OFF, at CAMERON and VIALL'S, 50, OXFOR[D] STREET, the whole of the Winter Stock of READY-MAD[E] SKIRTS, in Silk and Woollen Fabrics; CLOAKS and MANTLE[S]. Also, a Lot of Last Year's PRINTED BAREGES, MUSLIN[S] and CAMBRICS, at half price.
CAMERON AND VIALL, 50, OXFORD STREET.

A GENERAL Notice.—The Public are informed that the late Messrs. BENSON and WILSON'[S] STOCK of DRAPERY has been purchased at an immense di[s]count by THOMAS PYBUS SMITH, at his Clothing Societie[s'] Warehouses, corner of Store-street, 297, Tottenham-court-roa[d], London. Amongst which Stock are—

Benson and Wilson's Stock of Blankets, Flannels, Long Cloth[s], &c. (of which they were manufacturers), at extraordinarily lo[w] prices.

Benson and Wilson's Stock of Coburg Cloths will be sold off at once, at 3s. 11d. the dress, worth 8s.

The Fancy Stock will be almost given away.

Business hours during the Selling Off from ten to seven.
Country Orders and Patterns sent free.

LESSONS in Millinery and Dressmaking.—Mrs. H., 304, Regent-street, two doors from Margaret-street, sole Inventress of Teaching the Art of Dress[making] in a Series of Lessons, undertakes to convey to person[s] of the meanest capacity a correct knowledge of cutting, fitting, and executing in the most finished style, in six lessons, for one guinea. Millinery Rooms. Paper Models. Where may be had, Symmetrical Designs for the use of Dressmakers.
An Apprentice and an Improver Wanted.
. Please to observe the Number, 304.

FRENCH Stays and Corsets.—The Largest Stock in the Kingdom.—WILLIAM FUGLER [has] just received several Cases of FRENCH STAYS and CORSETS from the best manufacturer in Paris, consisting of Coutil Stays, 4s. 6d. per pair; Werley's Wove Stays, all sizes (second quality), 8s. 6d. per pair; the original, or best quality, 11s. for eighteen inches, rising 1s. per inch. Every sort of English and German Stay; and a large assortment of Petticoats and Dress Improvers.
522, OXFORD-STREET.

THE Imperial Coverlets, a Substitute for Blankets.—W. H. BATSON and CO., 499, New Oxford-street, respectfully invite the public to make trial of this recently-discovered and very important substitute. They are made of the patent cotton wadding quilted together, forming a soft elastic sheet, uniting all the warmth of the best blankets with less than half the weight and cost. They are strongly recommended by the faculty, especially to invalids and children.—Depôt for the Patent Cotton Wadding and the Patent Cloth Wadding, wholesale and retail.

HAWLEY AND CO.'S LADIES' WATCHES.

HAWLEY and CO. respectfully solicit the favour of an inspection of their New and Elegant Assortment of LADIES' GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, manufactured with all the latest improvements, properly jewelled and carefully regulated, Dials and Cases elaborately engraved and chased, WARRANTED to keep correct time,—Gold, £5. 15s.; Silver, £3. 5s. Ladies' Gold NECK-CHAINS for their weight in SOVEREIGNS. Watches forwarded, per post, upon receipt of Post-office order for the amount.

HAWLEY and CO., 284, High Holborn, Sons of the late Thomas Hawley, of 75, Strand. OBSERVE—The only GENUINE Watchmakers of the name in London.

THE Royal General Annuity Society for Allowing Annuities to Aged Persons once in Prosperity from all parts of the United Kingdom.
Founded A.D. 1827.
Supported by Voluntary Contributions.
PATRONS.
HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN and HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

A FANCY SALE will be held in aid of the funds, in MAY, 1850, under distinguished patronage.

Contributions of Useful and Ornamental Work, Paintings, Drawings, Music, Prints, Books, or any light articles of Manufactured Goods, will be most gratefully received.

The value of contributions will be allowed to the donors in votes at the Society's July Election.

"THE DUCHESS POLKA," presented to the Society by Mr. G. F. Taylor, and so much admired at the late Sale, can be obtained at the Offices of the Institution. Price 2s. 6d.

STEPHEN J. ALDRICH, Secretary.
Society's Offices, 18 A, Basinghall-street,
London, Sept. 18, 1849.

TO Let, at low rents, suitable for those engaged in the Customs, Excise, Post-office, or Banking houses, semi-detached VILLAS, eight rooms, and every convenience, rent £30; comfortable and respectable HOUSES, six rooms, and full of fixtures, rent £24 and £20. All situate near the Queen's-road, Dalston. Plans of the estate may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. Overton and Hughes, 25, Old Jewry; or the Houses will be shown by Mr. William Lewis, Bookseller, 6, Brown-low-place, Queen's-road, Dalston.

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